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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 34

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1928

NUMBER 4

Fabrics of Beauty
And Distinction
Are the Demand of Today
Some are a Combination
Of Real Silk and Cotton
Some of Rayon and Cotton
If made with one Shuttle
They are being Woven
on Northrop Looms

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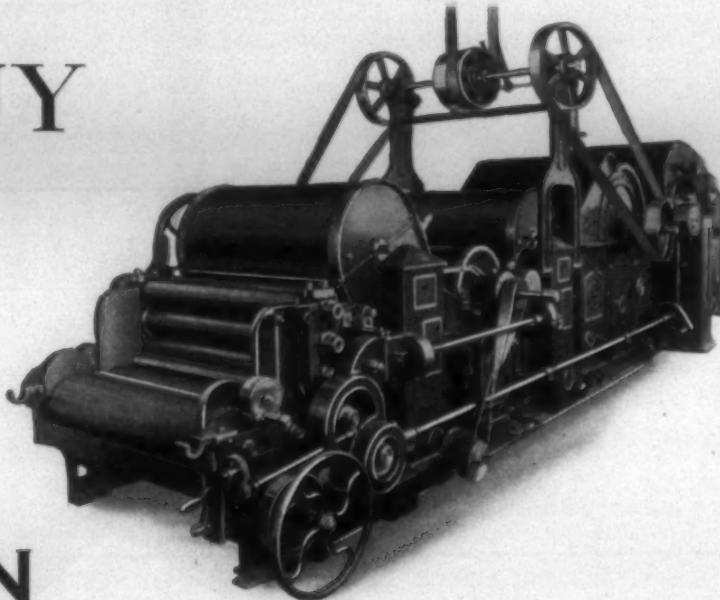
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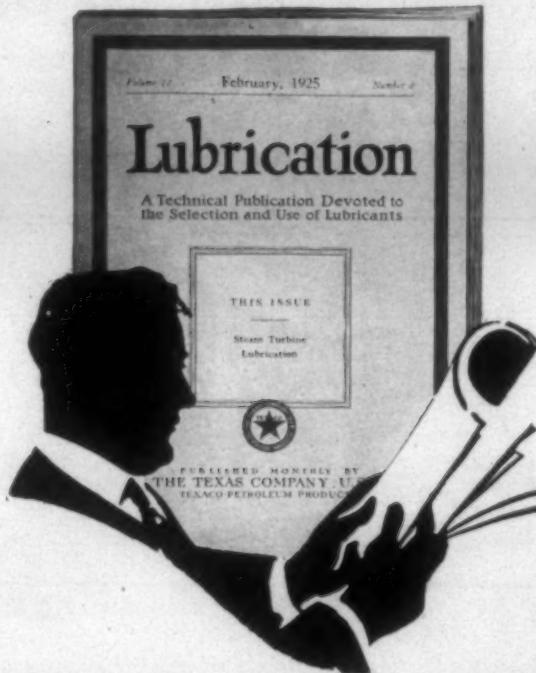
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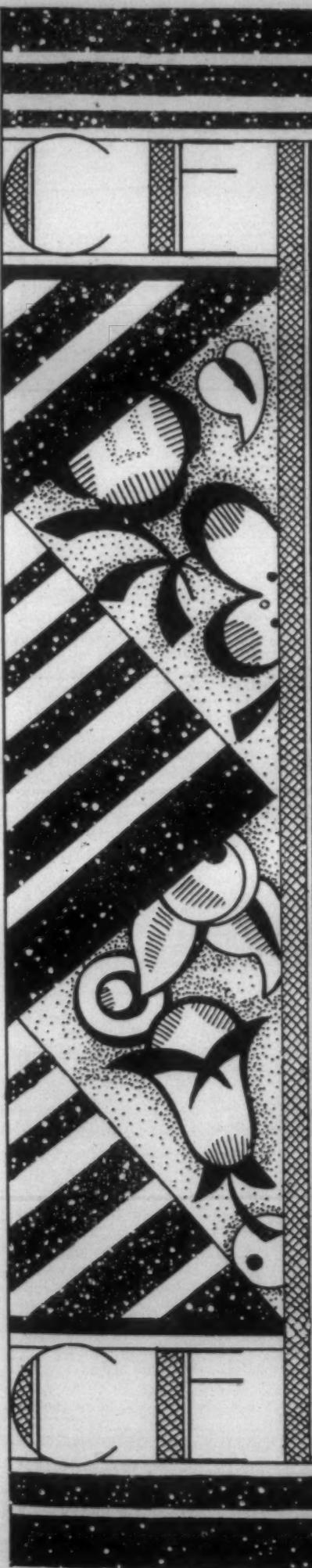
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Thursday, March 22, 1928.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN



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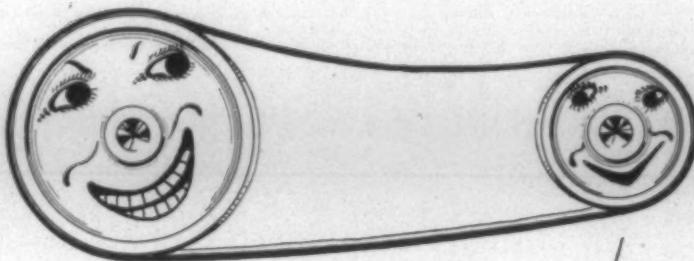
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TWELVE O'CLOCK. HERE'S WHERE WE GET A HALF HOUR'S REST.

YES, BUT I DON'T NEED A REST NOW THAT WE HAVE A VIM LEATHER BELT ON US.

YOU USED TO GET PRETTY HOT DIDN'T YOU? I SAW YOU SMOKE SEVERAL TIMES.

YOU'RE RIGHT, THE OLD OAK TANNED BELT USED TO SLIP SO BADLY THAT I JUST ABOUT BURNED IT UP.

I HAVE NOTICED A DECIDED IMPROVEMENT IN YOU. IN FACT THE OLD OAK BELT SLIPPED ON ME TOO AND I'M LARGER THAN YOU ARE.

I'M MIGHTY GLAD THAT HOUGHTON MAN DROPPED IN. I UNDERSTAND WE ARE THE FIRST DRIVE IN THE PLANT WITH A VIM BELT ON US. I HEARD FRED SAY THAT HE IS GOING TO PUT VIM ON ALL OF OUR BROTHERS AND SISTERS AS FAST AS THE OTHER BELTS WEAR OUT.

YOU'RE DRIVING ME A LOT FASTER NOW. THINGS ARE GOING MUCH BETTER ALL AROUND.

THE VIM HASN'T RUN OFF YET. THE OLD OAK WAS SLIPPING OFF ALL THE TIME. FRED SAYS THE VIM WILL PAY FOR ITSELF IN A MONTH. SOUNDS REASONABLE TOO.

THIS VIM ISN'T AS TIGHT AS THE OAK WAS. IT'S NOTICEABLY LIGHTER AND MORE PLIABLE.

AND IT'S WATERPROOF, IT'S O.K. ALL OVER, I'M ENTHUSIASTIC ABOUT IT.

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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1928

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Alabama-Mississippi-Louisiana Division Holds Interesting Meeting

The Alabama-Mississippi-Louisiana Division of the Southern Textile Association held its first regular meeting at the Tutwiler Hotel, Birmingham, on March 13th. About 75 men, representing the mills in these three States, were present. The interest and enthusiasm shown at the meeting indicates that this newest Division of the Association has entered its work with the same spirit of service that marks that of the other technical divisions of the Southern Textile Association.

The morning session was devoted almost entirely to details of organization work necessary to get the work of the group actively under way, and a discussion of plans for future meetings. The afternoon session was featured by interesting discussion covering a number of technical questions.

Oliver M. Murphy, chairman of the Division, was unable to be present on account of illness. In his absence, D. S. Cook, of the Pepperell Manufacturing Company, Opelika, Ala., acted as chairman, being assisted in presiding by J. H. Howarth, of Lanett.

J. T. Phillips, superintendent of the Buck Creek Mills, Siluria, Ala., was elected secretary. It was voted to allow Chairman Murphy to appoint the assistant chairman for the coming year.

Other matters considered at the morning session included the size and personnel of the executive committee, it being voted that the committee consist of three men from Alabama, one man from Mississippi and one from Louisiana. Huntsville, Ala., was selected for the Fall meeting.

J. M. Gregg, secretary of the Southern Textile Association, explained briefly the work that is being done by the Association. He said:

The idea of this meeting is to get together the men from Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, and complete organization of this new Division. By being here and getting thoroughly acquainted with each other, we feel that the next meeting we will all be able to go right to work. We will have all the various committees appointed or elected, the Questionnaire Committee and others, and get together a program for the next meeting, and have a real, live discussion. Up to this time I believe you will all agree it was hardly possible to make a great deal of preparation for any discussions, but all of you who have attended this meeting have had the opportunity to meet the men from other places in other States. What we are most particularly anxious to do today more than anything else is to be sure that everybody knows everybody else.

The whole idea in the Southern Textile Association in its various Divisions is service to your fellow man. If you have something you can tell someone else that will be of benefit to him in running his plant, and it will do you lots of good, and you in turn can get some idea from somebody else. So we feel that everybody will be amply repaid for everything they can do to help each other. That's the whole idea of the Southern Textile Association—service to your fellow man. When you do that you are helping yourself, and your plant that you represent. So if we do that today, and then possibly touch on a few questions that are on your minds, I think we will, every one of us, be well repaid for coming here.

I am delighted to see as many here this morning as are here. I am quite sure everybody is very pleasantly and agreeably surprised. I think this is a fine start for us. I expect the next meeting to be even larger than this.

A very interesting address was then made by E. R. Cook, Sr., of Lanett, Ala., who discussed some of the fundamental principles that apply to all industries. Mr. Cook, who was introduced by Mr. Howarth, spoke as follows:

REMARKS BY E. R. COOK, SR.

I am not a technical mill man. I am not here this morning to discuss any of your technical problems, but I was asked by Mr. Murphy to discuss some fundamental principles for universal application in any line of industry and in any organization, and that is the value of acquaintance and of understanding between men in the same line of industry and beyond that the value of fellowship and friendship in business.

Now, you will discover that I am not a trained speaker, that is, I never took any elocution lessons. I never studied oratory when I went to school, except Friday afternoon, when I had to make a speech, and couldn't possibly get out of it. I am reminded of a fellow who stuttered terribly, who was undertaking to make some statement to a gentleman, and he was the most awful stutterer he ever came in touch with. He said to him, "My friend, did you ever go to a school for stutterers?" He replied, "N-n-n-no, sir; I just p-p-p-p-picked it up myself." (Laughter.) So whatever knowledge of oratory I have, I have picked up myself, and learned in the school of experience. I have spoken a great many times, and been called on quite often in my own community and in the vicinity to speak on various occasions, and I think Mr. Murphy asked me today to speak because of two things I never did. One of these is that I never have a manuscript, or a note, not a thing on my person at all. I am not going to draw any manuscript on you. The other is that I usually make my address brief. I never speak over an hour and a half, and I think that is why I have so many invitations. When I come to discuss this subject, so much is to be said on it that it would take probably an hour and a half, but I am not going to speak over thirty minutes. My reason for this is familiar to a story I heard of a darkey up in the country who lived back of a white gentleman who had a large flock of chickens. This man, who owned the chickens, began to miss them one by one. He thought he knew where his chickens were going, but he was not sure. The darkey didn't live very far from him, and the chicken-house was between the darkey's house and his own. He decided he would write him an anonymous note and mail it to him, and in this note he stated, "Nigger, you leave my chickens alone. If you don't, you are going to wake up dead some morning." The note was received through the mail by the darkey, and he became very much excited, and went down to the chief of police and stated, "Boss, I needs pertection. I got this unanimous note through the mail yesterday, and I needs pertection." The chief said, "Let me see it," and he read, "Nigger, you leave my chickens alone. If you don't, you are going to wake up dead some morning." Then he said to him, "You don't need any protection. All you need to do is to leave that man's chickens alone." "Yess, Boss, but dis am a unanimous note. There ain't no name signed to it, and I don't know whose chickens to leave alone." (Laughter.) There are so many good things that might be said today along this line that I hardly know what to leave out.

To explain what kind of a darkey that was, I am reminded of a story of Dr. Edmonds, pastor of the Presbyterian church of this city. I heard him at a conference on Human Relations in Industry in Blue Ridge, North Carolina, and in his sermon he told this story. He said that in Birmingham there were two negroes discussing a doctor or a chemist, who was telling the negroes to send them a specimen of their blood, and he would tell them how much white blood they had in them. One of these negroes told the doctor that all these negro girls were sending specimens, some of them quarter white, some of them more than that, and this negro was laughing. The doctor said, "I don't see anything about that, that is so laughable." The negro replied, "Well, Boss, this little black bullet-headed nigger that drives Mr. Jones' truck sent a sample of his blood up there, and he got a report, and that doctor said as near as he could make it out after careful analysis that nigger was a nigger and a half." (Applause.)

Selfishness is the universal sin of the race. You might say it is the crowning sin of the race, and because of that fact what we call "business" in its various stages of development has very many times used methods that were unfair and unjust. The time was in the old days when business men used to cut each other's throats. The time was when they cut prices and cut acquaintances, and even in these latter times you have known men, recognized as good business men, who justified over-reaching and taking unfair advantage by using the maxim of the street, "Business is business, you know." "Every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost." "I must look out for Number one. If not, who is going to look out for me?" So it

is even in recent times within the memory of some of you methods like that have prevailed, but it ought to be a matter of very great gratification to every right thinking business man that this era of insane competition born of selfish rivalry is passing away, and through the influence of the preaching of Christ and His Gospel, the preaching of Christianity, and through the influence of Rotary Clubs and various other civic organizations, there has been a raising of the ideals. We have higher ideals in business and codes of ethics that commend themselves to right thinking men everywhere. I say it ought to be a matter of congratulation to us because this is true.

Now it was suggested by Mr. Gregg that the chief purpose of this organization was to bring the men representing the various great industrial enterprises of this great section of ours together, that they might come to know each other, and it is unquestionably true that much of the misunderstanding, if not all of the misunderstanding, between individuals and corporations and between business enterprises and between States and Nations grows out of the fact that we don't know each other. If we knew men better, and understood their problems, if we came in touch with them in a human way, and recognized them as brothers, why, if there was a difference, men would do their best to reconcile it.

I am reminded of a story I tell sometimes to illustrate this point. There was a college professor, an absent-minded man, who discovered that every time it rained, and he wanted an umbrella, if he found one in the house, it was out of commission. One day it was raining very hard, and he looked for an umbrella, and found several with holes in them and ribs broken, and otherwise out of commission. He decided he would gather up all the old umbrellas in the house and take them down and have them fixed. He walked from the house with the umbrellas down as far as the shop and left them with the umbrella mender, and then got on the street car to go to his class room. He sat down by a lady, and she had an umbrella leaning on the seat just between them. When he got off of the car, he picked up her umbrella and started to get off of the car with it. She said, "Excuse me, sir, but that umbrella is mine." He replied, "I beg your pardon, Madam," and of course returned it. That afternoon the umbrella man had fixed all the umbrellas, and he got them, and got on the street car with them, and by a coincidence sat down in the car by this same lady. She looked at him, and then looked at this bunch of umbrellas, and she said, "It seems that you have had a pretty good day today." (Laughter.) He was a man of the highest character, and yet she caught him with the goods, and her statement was perfectly natural. If she had known that man, she would never have even suspected him, even though all the circumstances were against him. That principle is one of universal application. Very often we misjudge men because we don't know all the facts in the case.

I tell this story sometimes. There was a gentleman walking down one of Cincinnati's streets one day, and a great heavy truck loaded with apples came down the street, and one of the crates fell from the truck to the pavement and broke open, and apples were scattered all over the street. The street boys were in a scramble to get to the apples. This gentleman stopped on the street and watched them. He looked at them, as the boys were fighting and scrambling. He said to a man standing by him, "Look at that little black-eyed fellow there, fighting tooth and toe-nail. He is the very incarnation of human depravity." When he got one of the apples, instead of biting into it like the other boys did, he dropped it into his pocket and continued his fight until he got another apple. Then he fought his way out of the crowd. When he left, this man followed that boy down for two or three blocks, and into a rather humble part of the city, and he saw go up to the window of a very humble home, in which was sitting a pale-faced boy in an invalid chair. He reached into his ragged coat, got out this red apple, handed it to the sick boy, and then took the other apple and began eating it himself. It was found out later that this boy was his brother, and that a street car had run over him and cut off one of his feet just a few weeks before. So you see that the boy, whom this man had designated as the incarnation of human depravity, had performed an act inspired perhaps by the noblest motive that ever moved a human heart. Ofttimes we misjudge men because we don't know all the facts in the case.

Organizations like this tend to bring men together, to know each other. It is easier for you to bear your burdens, if you understand the problems of others, and it is unquestionably true that great things have come in all lines of industry through these organizations. I know that the cynics and others make all sorts of fun of our efforts to try to put into practical operation the principles of good will and friendship and fellowship. W'll Rogers said that if they had an egg-laying contest in Czecho-Slovakia, America would send more delegates and lay fewer eggs than any country on earth. It is probably true in some points that the thing is overdone, but it is unquestionably true that great advantages will come to your industry, and it will give you the benefit of the other man's experience with problems that are in large measure the same, and there is inspiration in the human touch. A poet has said it is the human touch in this world that counts the most.

It is a most encouraging sign of the times to my mind that there is more and more interest and more and more stress being laid upon the human element in industry, human relations. You cannot eliminate the human

element. So it is with those who are interested in these great business enterprises, who recognize the obligation that rests upon them as man to man, as they stand related to men engaged in the same enterprises, in the same industries; and the obligation that rests upon them, as they stand related to those who work under them; and in every direction more and more emphasis is being laid upon the importance of human relations in industry.

Then another benefit that comes to you when you come into a gathering like this is that you go back to your own work more hopeful. Do you know that the greatest enemy to mankind is fear? It affects us from our earliest years down to the grave. It interferes with our development. It interferes with our initiative. It interferes at every point. It is not surprising that we should develop this spirit of fear because we are taught it from our very earliest infancy. The child is taught as soon as he is big enough to know anything at all that the dog will bite him, that the cat will scratch him, that the cow will kick him, that the car will run over him, that the boogaboos will get him, and that the policeman will get him. So it is that from the very earliest year we have it ingrained into us to be afraid of things and afraid of folks. It's a fact; we are all trained that way. So you need not be surprised. I know a lady who has died and been buried a number of times, for she has gone through that amount of agony, worrying about her boy. If he goes swimming and she knows nothing of it, she suspects it, and she is satisfied he is going to be drowned, or be brought home with dripping hair, dead. If he is a little late getting in, she is certain of that. When he comes home, his shirt is a little wet, and that is all. She is certain, if he goes out in the country, he is going to get caught in a mowing machine, or the bull is going to gore him, and she is distressed to death. Some of your wives are now satisfied that you will never get back home. They may be looking up your insurance policies now. (Laughter.)

I am talking about something that is fundamental, gentlemen. It is ingrained in us. That's the reason why we have so many calamity howlers and crepe hangers, men that are always telling about some terrible thing to happen in the future. If they come to a muddy place in the road, they don't go around it, but roll over in it, and then come up against you and want to rub the mud on you. There was a whole race of them during the late war. Such a person has absolutely no chance of any development or any future. If they are tired of talking about things that they think are going to happen, or they can't find anything else going to happen, they grab great gobs of gloom out of the atmosphere, and they are never so happy as when they are miserable or making other folks miserable. Nine-tenths of the worry in the world comes from things that never happen to us, and we worry about things that never occur. I am glad that I am getting along in years, and do not entertain groundless fears. This (Chairman Cook) is the youngest of five sons of mine, and I am glad that I don't belong to that race of men with a backward slant to the eyes, who cannot see anything in the present, but all the good things are in the past, and the golden age is back yonder "in the good old days." Those must have been wonderful times. We used to think about what we were up against in the "good old times," and let me tell you you don't want them back. I remember some years ago I was in the home of a prominent citizen in the State of Georgia, and he was bewailing the fact that the church had lost its power, and he wanted "the good old days" to come back. He was older than I was, and as he drifted along and continued to talk, he said, "You know where my store is? It is down at the railroad station." His home, a country residence, was about three miles from there. He said, "A few years ago (naming the time, maybe 20 years ago) on Saturdays I couldn't go home by the public road because there was a section there where it was not safe, where they had chicken fights and were drunk, and all that." I said, "Judge, was that in the good old days, the time you wish to return?" He replied, "You know I never thought of that." We are living today in the best age that the world ever saw. (Applause.) There are more wonderful opportunities before us than ever before. Some of these people sooner or later get tired of predicting evil. People are not going to quit wearing clothes I don't think because the higher the civilization, the more clothes—no, I will take that back—I used to love to see young people and would say to them, "Goodness alive, how these children have grown. The last time I saw you all you girls were in short dresses," and then I look around, and they are still in short dresses. (Laughter.) But the point I am making is that folks tell me the world is coming to an end. I have been hearing that ever since I was 20 years old. It looks like they would get tired of predicting evil after a while. Jesus Christ told his disciples it was not for them to know of times or the season, but He said, "Your business is to disseminate the truth that I have given you, and to bear witness unto Me. It is none of your business as to the time when My Kingdom will come, or the world come to an end, and it will be through your fidelity in testifying of me, and living the right kind of lives, when the world is coming to an end." I have been hearing that talk about the world coming to an end, and they would even fix the date. It may be a million years before such things will happen. But we do know about our present day problems, and those should concern us most.

I find I am going to talk too long. I just want to say this. Cultivation of acquaintance leads to understanding, friendship and fellowship, which makes for strength to bear your burdens. It sends you back hopeful and fit to do your work. The human touch, the coming together, the exchange of ideas, the touch with men who have, like you, have problems similar in all respects to yours, are all worth while. There is a better expression on your face when you go back into your offices, because you have gotten fresh courage, new hope, and you have been pulled away in some sort of fashion from the spirit of fear, which too often interferes with your initiative.

Just this word in conclusion. My philosophy is like that of an Irishman I read about the other day, who went to church and made a contribution. He intended to give a nickel, and he found out that he had dropped in the plate a five-dollar gold piece. He was naturally disturbed because he had not intended to give such a sum. However, he was philosophical, and, as he went out of the church he said, "The five-dollar gold piece has gone to heaven; to hell with it." (Laughter.) So that is the sort of spirit in which we want to meet these things.

Now just this word of exhortation. I oftentimes fill in for the preacher, and preach in the pulpit, although I am not an ordained minister. I am a lay preacher, but may I be allowed the privilege of saying above all things else, gentlemen, we need to maintain our faith in God. I am not speaking about denominations, and all that sort of things, because the older I get the less I lay stress on those things, but I do believe that there never was a time in the history of this country when it was more needful for men who head industrial enterprises to have faith in God, our Father. We should develop this spirit of fellowship—God or Father, man our brother. A little girl was told by her parents, after they had consulted their physician, that it would be necessary for her to have a very difficult and delicate operation performed. She was running around, going to school, but the doctors decided that it was absolutely necessary and she consented. The day came and she was taken into the operating room and the great surgeon said, "Mary, we must put you to sleep before we perform this operation." She said, "Well, you will have to let me say my prayers before I go to sleep, for I always do." "All right." The nurse lifted her up from the operating table, and she put her tiny arms around the nurse's neck, and her golden curls were about the shoulders of the nurse, and she proceeded to say the prayer that your mother taught you:

Now I lay me down to sleep,
I pray the Lord my soul to keep,
If I should die before I wake,
I pray the Lord my soul to take.

They operated, and the operation was a success. The point of the story is this. The great surgeon who performed the operation told a friend of his the incident just as I have related it, and he said, "Do you know that that night for the first time in 30 years I prayed?" Busy man that he was, he had been touched by the simple faith in God of that little child, and he had become awake to the fact that in his busy life he had forgotten the obligation that he owed to God. So it is to us of supreme importance that we maintain our faith in God, the Father, to the end that we may develop the spirit of fellowship and friendship which will bring to us blessing in our industries, in our homes and in our own lives. I pray that this auspicious gathering of your organization may be the promise of splendid things that shall come to you as individuals, and that shall come to the industries which you represent. (Prolonged applause.)

AFTERNOON SESSION

CHAIRMAN COOK: I will call this meeting to order now, gentlemen, and we will get through with it. We have not outlined anything at all to discuss this afternoon. It is entirely your meeting this afternoon, if you have anything to bring up. If something is not brought up in a few minutes for discussion, we will take it for granted that nothing will be discussed, and we will be dismissed. However, if there is anything on your minds now, come out with it. There are a good many men here who have got to go out and buy their baby a pair of shoes. (Laughter.) The meeting is open for general discussion.

Uneven Roving

W. C. RYCKMAN (New Orleans, La.): I have come up here to find out how to make even roving. (Laughter.)

H. G. AGNEW (Lafayette, Ala.): I would like to hear something about these gentlemen who are getting out a machine over here in Anniston. I don't know whether anybody here has seen it, but the Southern Mill Corporation is getting out a machine that I would like to hear something about.

ROBERT W. PHILIP (Atlanta, Ga.): Mr. Harrell, of the Southern Mills Corporation, is the one that has to do with this machine which tests the twist of the roving.

Testing Roving

W. C. RYCKMAN (New Orleans, La.): It is not a question of testing the roving. What I want to know is how to make even roving. I don't want anybody to tell me whether it is even or not. I can tell that myself.

JOHN H. HOWARTH (Lanett, Ala.): The machine will only tell the breaking strength.

W. C. RYCKMAN (New Orleans, La.): We have 60-grain card sliver, 68 drawing and 50 hank slubber. We find our laps are normally fair. Our laps will weigh, I suppose taking it as a whole, an average of 15½ ounces; we get 16½ off one side and 14½ probably off the other. We seem to be getting a fair lap. We may not be getting a good lap, but we feel that it is a fair lap. Of course that shows itself in the card as it comes off. We get fairly even card sliver, but, when we get further on, the further we get the worse it gets. We have never been able to determine why we don't get even drawing.

CHAIRMAN COOK: How fast do you run your drawing?

W. C. RYCKMAN (New Orleans, La.): About 365. Two-process card; two-process spinning. Our conditions I suppose are normal with most other mills.

Question: Do you know what variation you have in your card sliver, about what per cent you have in your weight?

CHAIRMAN COOK: Are you speaking of unevenness in the roving itself or difference in the size?

Weight of Laps

W. C. RYCKMAN (New Orleans, La.): Unevenness in weight. The roving looks pretty, but the weight is not there. If our intermediate roving is supposed to weigh 80 grains, we will get probably out of 20 reelings off of five bobbins, taking four reelings off of each bobbin, 16 of those reelings 79 to 80 grains. The first thing we know we get one at 82. I want to know how we are going to eliminate it.

JOHN H. HOWARTH (Lanett, Ala.): So do I. (Laughter.) Mr. Jennings has made about as many tests as any man I know in his short life, but he won't say anything. I would say this, that I have been advised that—we are not doing it yet, but I think we are going to do it—if you will weigh your laps, and allow for the moisture; that is, you take the humidity twice or four times a day (and it takes one man to watch it all the time), and the scales are arranged so as to allow for the humidity in the air, they claim that will help it. On a dry day you make your lap a little heavier. It is claimed that will take care of that. We are probably going to do it. I have the same trouble he does, and I think that most all of us do, the trouble with variation in roving, but they claim that will stop it. What gets me on that point is that it might be raining like the devil, when making the lap, but as dry as old Harry when the roving gets through. They claim that the humidifier will take care of itself. I think you will find this whole discussion in this book right here (Proceedings of Southern Textile Association Meeting) by W. A. L. Sibley.

W. C. RYCKMAN (New Orleans, La.): We tried that, but we didn't get it. We had our hydrometers, and we read it every hour, and figured out the scales for every per cent of rise in the relative humidity. We have the regular lap scales and recorder.

JOHN H. HOWARTH (Lanett, Ala.): How long did you run that that way?

W. C. RYCKMAN (New Orleans, La.): Eight months, but it didn't give me any better results.

JOHN B. JONES (Shawmut, Ala.): In our case it may be on a fine day what we call good, but we have more variation even with that.

W. C. RYCKMAN (New Orleans, La.): That's not the big point. With 50-grain roving, if you are out 10 per cent, you are only out a half a grain. I am living in hopes that I will see the millennium some day, and see them straight down the line. I don't know whether we will ever get it or not, but that is our point for hope anyway.

Regulating Weight of Laps

CHAIRMAN COOK: Has anybody else had any experience with that type of regulation of weights? If so, we would be glad to have his experience.

W. Y. HARRISON (Laurel, Miss.): In rainy weather my card drops more.

CHAIRMAN COOK: Has anybody else any experience that might be of benefit to Mr. Ryckman?

JOHN H. HOWARTH (Lanett, Ala.): I think Mr. Sibley makes the statement that he has some new gears to adjust weights that do not have to be changed.

J. M. GREGG (Charlotte, N. C.): He has not changed one in the spinning room in a year to a year and a half.

CHAIRMAN COOK: We use that system of regulation, and it certainly does not eliminate changing of gears altogether, nor does it eliminate it as you would like it to, but our experience has been that we have seen an improvement in the weights of our yarn and roving. If there is any information I can give you about that, I will be glad to send it to you, and describe our method to you, and will also send it to Mr. Howarth, if you gentlemen desire it. It has improved our condition, so far as regulation of weights is concerned.

Humidifiers in Picker Room

W. C. RYCKMAN (New Orleans, La.): We have been giving consideration to humidity. We are spending now \$10,000 on humidity.

CHAIRMAN COOK: How many men have humidifiers in their picker rooms? If so, what advantage is it?

J. L. BYERS (Alexander City, Ala.): We use atomizers in the picker room, and spray on the finishing lap. These atomizers are put five feet from the finishing machines, and that water sprays on both sides of the lap.

CHAIRMAN COOK: What do you gain by that?

J. L. BYERS (Alexander City, Ala.): It makes a much firmer lap. Of course your cotton is bone-dry, most of it, when it comes to the mill, and this spraying of water puts the moisture in the lap.

Spraying the Laps

JOHN H. HOWARTH (Lanett, Ala.): Do you know what percentage of moisture you put in the laps?

J. L. BYERS (Alexander City, Ala.): Seven per cent.

Question: It does not have any effect on the cleaning of your card?

J. L. BYERS (Alexander City, Ala.): No, sir; cleans just as well. We have been running it two years.

Question: On what class of goods?

J. L. BYERS (Alexander City, Ala.): Sateens, twills and drills.

CHAIRMAN COOK: Do you spray the cotton after it has gone through the picker?

J. L. BYERS (Alexander City, Ala.): Yes; in front of the lap, and spray it in front of the machine.

JOHN H. HOWARTH (Lanett, Ala.): That would give you a good firm lap every time.

J. B. JONES (Shawmut, Ala.): You say that your cotton is bone-dry?

J. L. BYERS (Alexander City, Ala.): There has been such a little rainfall in the last couple of years that, coming from the opening room to your picker room, it is pretty dry. The moisture is driven out of the cotton, and you have got to put that moisture back in.

CHAIRMAN COOK: Have you ever tested any cotton for moisture back of the opener picker?

J. L. BYERS (Alexander City, Ala.): No, sir.

JOHN H. HOWARTH (Lanett, Ala.): My experience is, if you put any cotton down in the room, it might be bone-dry, when you put it down, but it don't take but a very few minutes to get the percentage of moisture in the room. It won't take any more than that, but it won't take it long to do that. If you use those sprays in front of the finisher, necessarily those laps are going to take up the moisture fast, but some of that moisture will get on the back of your machine. We find in Lanett bales with 10 per cent moisture, and we find moisture all the way through without any humidifier in the room at all, and it will sustain almost its natural moisture. I never have tested the finished lap.

H. G. AGNEW (Lafayette, Ala.): I have one of those electrical ovens. My experience has been on my roller that the cotton will average 8½ per cent at the door. We open that bale up, and put it through the picker room, and the finished lap will be an average of about 5 per cent. It stands about the same thing—I am speaking offhand, for it has been some months since I made a test—when we get through the cards. At the drawing, where we begin our humidifying system, it begins to take back a little, but as I finish off with my spinning our moisture will average around 5½ per cent, that we get back into it, when we get it off of the spinning frame. It is around 8½ per cent in the open bale.

JOHN H. HOWARTH (Lanett, Ala.): It runs from 8 to 10.

CHAIRMAN COOK: Mr. Ryckman, is there any other point along this line?

W. C. RYCKMAN (New Orleans, La.): No, sir. I have a blue pencil to take these things down, but nothing has been offered yet.

Speed of Drawing

CHAIRMAN COOK: I don't know positively, but it seems to me that you are running your drawing mighty fast at 365.

W. Y. HARRISON (Laurel, Miss.): If you will get your drawing down to 240, you will get better results. I cut it down from 400 to 200, pretty low, and I find I made considerably better roving.

CHAIRMAN COOK: How is your production?

W. Y. HARRISON (Laurel, Miss.): We lost about 5 per cent.

CHAIRMAN COOK: Offhand, Mr. Ryckman, if you can afford to cut your speed of your drawing down to the limit, and make your production, you would certainly improve the evenness of your yarn to a considerable extent.

W. C. RYCKMAN (New Orleans, La.): It would be impossible for us to cut down from 365 to 200.

CHAIRMAN COOK: Do you run nights?

W. C. RYCKMAN (New Orleans, La.): No, sir.

CHAIRMAN COOK: You are after evenness?

W. C. RYCKMAN (New Orleans, La.): Yes, but at the same time we have got to live.

JOHN H. HOWARTH (Lanett, Ala.): You are like I am. You have got so many pounds to go through there.

W. C. RYCKMAN (New Orleans, La.): If we were to cut down the front roller speed 50 per cent, we would lose 50 per cent on our production because

our frames don't stop. The only thing our frames stop for is when the engine is out of commission. If we cut our speed down, we would not get our production.

JOHN H. HOWARTH (Lanett, Ala.): I can't take it down because I have got to produce.

W. C. RYCKMAN (New Orleans, La.): We can't cut our mill in half.

JOHN H. HOWARTH (Lanett, Ala.): We tried it as an experiment on one line, and I believe it made even roving.

W. C. RYCKMAN (New Orleans, La.): The drawing frame is a necessary evil, but nothing does the stock more harm than the drawing frame. We use the drawing frame because we cannot get the results we desire in any other way.

One and Two Processes of Drawing

CHAIRMAN COOK: Have you run any comparisons with one and two processes of drawing?

W. C. RYCKMAN (New Orleans, La.): No. We did run a test, but I have kept no records of it. We did try running one process of drawing just for a while with a small section. We cut down I think 25 per cent on our speed, with one process of drawing, and my recollection is that our results didn't justify our continuing that, and we went back.

CHAIRMAN COOK: Mr. Gregg offers the information that many mill men in the Carolinas have made exhaustive tests of that, and have gone from two process drawing to one process.

W. C. RYCKMAN (New Orleans, La.): I do have a recollection that 20 years ago we ran two process drawing on 20s warp, and we were making chambrays at that time, and wanted to make a more even yarn, and we went from two to three, and undoubtedly we improved our yarn. We made even yarn at three. From that experience I have had I cannot see how you can make more even yarn with one process than you would with two.

CHAIRMAN COOK: It's the speed. Cutting the speed on your drawing will give you more even yarn than to cut one process. It is a case of cutting your speed.

JOHN H. HOWARTH (Lanett, Ala.): It will be all right to hold two processes, if you can cut your speed. Take two drawing frames, and run them as one, and cut the speed to about 200 on both of them, and you get production the same as before.

CHAIRMAN COOK: Provided you can't get satisfactory work on one process drawing.

W. C. RYCKMAN (New Orleans, La.): I am going to try that.

JOHN H. HOWARTH (Lanett, Ala.): Let me know how you come out.

W. C. RYCKMAN (New Orleans, La.): I will be glad to do so.

Uneven Cotton Makes Variation

L. A. FUNDERBURK (Uniontown, Ala.): I have had a little experience with uneven work, and I have done various things to try to overcome it, but I have found a lot of variation in numbers is caused from uneven cotton. You can have your cotton regulated as perfectly as you can, but, if you have not got good even staple cotton, you are going to get uneven numbers. In one particular mill I was in we bought the cotton from a firm there in town, and they sent me to take it up. They were supposed to deliver one-sixteenth cotton. If I couldn't get a full sixteenth, I would try to get it a little shy. Then I would have to change as high as two or three teeth to take care of that. I know by that that, if you get your cotton mixed in there short and long, it will be bound to mix the numbers up, and I believe that we get more uneven yarns from uneven staple than anything else.

JOHN H. HOWARTH (Lanett, Ala.): That's one reason I made the suggestion that you take up the cotton field first. That's exactly what I meant. I was going to ask the gentleman there if he had cotton which showed a lot of short and long.

We have a laboratory over in the valley, and quite frequently we send cotton over there, and we have sent stuff over there, and I have seen it pull out 40 per cent before we could get the staple. If you have got a cotton you are using for seven-eights, and 55 per cent runs from about a quarter-inch up to about three-quarters of an inch, you have certainly got both lengths of staple in there, and I believe that has a great deal to do with that. Sometimes we run cotton, and you can see it shedding under your warpers and back of the slashers all over the room. When we get that condition, we get that variation. Only here a little while ago we cut out a lot of No. 7's to see what would happen, and the yarn got pretty even. That has a lot to do with it, I think.

Advise Light Carding

J. L. JENNINGS (Fairfax, Ala.): Whether you have one or two processes of drawing, I think you can get as much trouble from crowding the cards too heavy as from anything else. Most people do card too heavy.

CHAIRMAN COOK: What do you card, Mr. Ryckman? How much per day?

W. C. RYCKMAN (New Orleans, La.): 200 pounds in 7 hours.

CHAIRMAN COOK: You have no more questions to ask?

MR. RYCKMAN: No.

MR. JENNINGS (Fairfax, Ala.): What roving do you make?

(Continued on Page 35)



Robots for Profits

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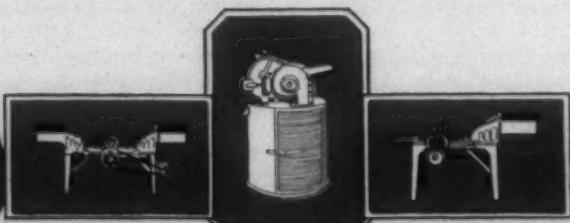
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Dyers, Bleachers, Finishers and Mercerizers Meet in Charlotte

The meeting of the Dyers, Bleachers, Finishers and Mercerizers Division of the Southern Textile Association, held Saturday, March 17, in Charlotte, drew one of the largest crowds that ever attended a division meeting of the Association. Almost 200 men were present and the meeting was a decided success from every standpoint.

Paul F. Haddock, general chairman of the Division, J. M. Gregg, secretary of the Southern Textile Association, W. H. Willard, chairman of the entertainment committee and Thos. A. Marlowe, chairman of the finance committee were highly commended for their efforts in arranging and carrying out a program of unusual excellence and interest. Representatives of the dyestuffs, chemical, dyeing machinery and allied industries in Charlotte had an important part in the success of the meeting and their cooperation did much to add to the enjoyment of those who attended.

LUNCHEON

The meeting began with a luncheon at the Southern Manufacturers Club. Chairman Haddock presided. A number of technical papers were presented at this session. These papers, covering various phases of dyeing, bleaching, finishing and mercerizing are given here in the order in which they were presented:

The Real Purpose of the Bleacher, Mercerizer, Dyer and Finisher

D. C. Newman, Assistant Manager, E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co.,
Charlotte, N. C.

As we believed that practically every paper and discussion that will be presented today would be of a technical nature, I thought I would try to avoid anything along this line. Too large a dose of medicine may produce the wrong effect. I, therefore, decided to prepare a talk that may be a little out of the ordinary for a meeting of this sort, but which I think will present the real part that this organization plays in life itself. The subject is "The Real Purpose of the Bleacher, Mercerizer, Dyer and Finisher," and I might safely add to this also "The Manufacturer of Textile Machinery, Chemicals, and Allied Products."

All of you have the daily routine of keeping production up to the maximum (meaning of course when business is good). The bleacher is using every effort to produce a piece of white goods better than that of any competitor. The mercerizer is striving to obtain a superior gloss on his yarn or piece of goods. The dyer is endeavoring to duplicate a desired shade and have the results perfect in all respects, while the finisher is using every art at his command to turn out a piece of goods with real character. At the same time the manufacturers of chemicals and allied products are devoting their energies in research to improve the products now made or to produce entirely new ones, which may make your task simpler and as a natural result create sales for this commodity. Engineers of machinery works are always trying to improve mechanical details and bringing out entirely new machines with the same purpose in view.

How many of us, during the hustle and rush of our daily work, ever stop to think what the real purpose of our duties is and what it is all about? A few thoughts that the writer had along these lines are the object of this paper.

First of all, let me ask one question for you to think over for just a moment. Have you ever seriously thought just what the world would be like without artificial coloring? Just take a look at those things which we accept as part of our daily life. Look at your suits, socks, shoes, neckties and think what the effects (some of which we admit are almost too brilliant) would resemble if it were not for artificial coloring. Even those of you who are wearing uncolored shirts could not call them white if it were not for bleachers, mercerizers, finishers, and the use of machinery, chemicals, and bluing agents. Furthermore, when we step into a room or for instance a hotel lobby that seems to attract us, if you have ever stopped to figure out just why it is attractive, nine out of ten would say that it is due to the color or blending of colors in all of the furnishings. If without artificial coloring matter, your paints, your furniture, your textiles and even the ladies' complexions would lack real life. In other words, without chemicals and dyestuffs, the two going hand in hand, the world would be a sort of dreary place with its grayish-yellow shades everywhere the eye chanced to turn.

So, gentlemen, that is your real purpose, to produce color for the world; and, after all, it is color that removes the drabness and makes life attractive and interesting.

You may think that so far this paper is showing partiality to the dyer, but think for just a minute. Each one of you four groups is playing an equally important part in conjunction with the manufacturers of textile machinery, chemicals, dyes and other products. Take the bleacher, for instance. You may wonder where he fits into the color scheme, but I personally consider a white—or rather whites—a definite shade, and I believe there are as many varieties in whites as in any other color. Anyway, I con-

sider white as a definite shade; and as to the difficulty of producing a good white, I think that a good lively stunt for the group meeting would be a debate between the bleachers and dyers, letting them fight it out for once and all as to the comparative ease of obtaining an exact match on a shade of white and a shade of light tan or dark brown. Furthermore, the function of the bleacher in the color scheme does not end here. There are any number of bright shades that the dyer is unable to produce without the bleacher's aid, by turning over to him a skein, warp, or piece of goods from which the bleacher has removed the drab and dull grayish-yellow appearance. Take a glance at the colored stripes in your shirts and realize that these colors would not stand out half so brilliant had not the bleacher produced a shade of white for a contrast. And yet you say the bleacher has no part in bringing color to the world.

Now we come to the mercerizer, the man who takes the ordinary lifeless skein, warp, or piece of cotton goods and transforms it into a glossy, shining piece of material that enhances its looks to a wonderful degree. His principal part in giving color to the world is to obtain more luster for the white shades and pass along to the dyer this bit of more lustrous cotton, which adds to the beauty of the color.

When it comes to the actual selection by the final buyer of the fabric, the construction is of course considered; but when two fabrics are of the same quality the color or blend of colors sells the goods. I might even add that in some cases an attractively colored pattern may sell a piece of goods of inferior construction. At the present time designers of fabrics are using all of their artistic ability to produce new shades on solid fabrics and striking patterns on woven goods in order to attract the buying public. It is, then, the dyer's task to duplicate the shades contained and in this way produce the desired harmony of colors. The bleacher and mercerizer have finished their task, and it is up to the dyer. Of course, we all realize that no dyer ever has any trouble in matching shades, which brings to my mind an incident that happened several years ago.

A dyer was called into the office of the superintendent, who started raising Cain about the dyer's ability to match shades. After a few minutes of rather heated talking on the part of the superintendent to the dyer, the dyer asked him to step to the front door of the mill and said, "Mr. Brown, do you see that patch of grass over to your right?" Upon receiving an affirmative answer, he said: "Do you see this patch of grass in front of you, and do you see the patch of grass over to your left?" Upon receiving the same answer, he asked the superintendent if he noticed that no two plots of grass were the same shade. The superintendent admitted that he did. Immediately the dyer replied, "Well, if the good Lord above is unable to make two patches of grass the same shade, how in the devil do you expect me, a poor human being, to dye every batch of yarn just alike?"

Nevertheless, the modern dyer has the knowledge and selection of thousands of types of dyestuffs, hundreds of chemicals, oils, wetting-out agents, and other dyeing assistants at his command. Through proper selection of these materials, taking all specifications into consideration, the dyer turns to his job of producing color, knowing that a noticeable variation from any one of the desired shades may spoil the entire effect of the whole pattern.

The final work of producing color is done, as the name would imply, by the finisher. By his familiarity with various finishing agents, he is able to improve the feel of the fabric and obtain more character on the goods. This in turn makes the color more pronounced and in most cases adds life. And remember, the finish may spoil or make the combined work of the bleacher, mercerizer and dyer.

We shall now discuss for just a moment how the color which you are producing is appreciated. Have you stopped to realize how in recent years the demand for color has been increasing? It would seem as though the world has actually become hungry for color. It is easily noticeable as you glance around you on an everyday walk on the streets. It has not been many years since the standard colors for automobiles were dark, dull shades of black and navy blue. Now they are every color of the rainbow. Study the window display of any dry goods store. The entire scheme for attracting the eye of the passer-by is based on color. Everything in the present day seems based on color schemes, draperies to harmonize with wall paper, rugs and lamp shades to correspond with wood work or to produce a contrast that will give a harmony of colors. You now see fancy colors in places where white was formerly considered the only attractive shade. This was brought to our attention in a most pronounced way in a conversation that several of us were holding with a gentleman very prominent in the textile industry. He stated that even the increased use of colored borders in towels was no doubt caused by the change to bright colors in the bathroom and kitchen of the new and modern home and the rapidly developing love of color harmony.

So, gentlemen, there is your real purpose. The world is demanding color, for, as stated above, color makes life interesting and attractive; and bear in mind the fact that you, the bleachers, mercerizers, dyers and finishers are the real producers of color on textiles.

You can place in a mill the finest piece of machinery ever made, but by itself it can not mercerize a piece of goods. At the same time, color can not be produced by simply making a barrel of dyestuff and standing it in the dye house along with the necessary chemicals. It requires the skillful use of the experienced man to obtain the results. And remember, you four groups who make up this organization are the real producers of color.

Now just a glance at the other side of the picture. Have you ever stopped to think how closely allied you are with the manufacturers of machinery, chemicals and similar products? In the first place, take your bleaching agents away from the bleacher, machinery from the mercerizer, dyestuffs and chemicals from the dyer, and finishing pastes and oils from the finisher, and you would have one sweet time.

We pointed out a few minutes ago how you four groups of the producers of color are dependent upon each other. Exactly the same thing applies to those of us who supply your commodities. In the first place, there would be no dyestuffs without chemicals. Hydrosulphite would be a drug on the market if there were no manufacturers of indigo and vat colors. At the same time, the best sulphur black on the market (and you have all been told that every manufacturer's is the best) would hardly be worth a cent a pound if no one made sodium sulphide. So, gentlemen, you see all of us form a closed circle, with each one of us absolutely dependent upon the other.

Now, there is one more point I want to bring to your attention, for I believe this one thing is the real aim of our branch of the Southern Textile Association.

Who is more familiar with the machinery end than the man who actually makes the machinery and as the natural course of events passes his knowledge on to his representative? Who is more familiar with the chemicals, dyestuffs and similar products and the results they should give than the man who actually makes them and also passes this knowledge on to his representatives? At the same time, who is more familiar with the peculiarities of this and that commodity than the man who is using them in his daily work?

You producers of color have your problems; we the suppliers of the necessary materials have ours. We have one common aim. Therefore our problems are your problems and your problems are our problems. We believe that you can help us and we in turn should be able to help you, and it should prove of mutual benefit. But this can only be done if these problems are brought to the surface.

I believe that every firm that manufactures supplies and is represented here today will be only too willing to co-operate. So why not all of us get together and in this way bring color to the world and at the same time make life brighter for all of us?

Dyeing Fast Vat Colors

C. R. Brookes, Sales Manager, Boremco Associates

The subject assigned to me is not that of dyeing vat colors, but something rather more, that is, the dyeing of fast vat colors; and since this is a meeting of the dyers, bleachers and finishers, let us take it for granted that we are speaking of and meaning fast to bleaching.

Dyestuff manufacturers introduced vat colors to the textile trade several years ago, and let us presume that they had one main thought in mind and that was to produce dyestuffs that would stand chlorine, whether it be chlorine in the laundry or chlorine in the bleachery, in addition to boiling soaps, sodas, sours, etc.

In order to dye fast vat colors let us see first what we have to work with. There are three groups of vat colors, sold under many different trade names. In reality they are as follows: The Anthraquinone Group, the Indigoid Group, the Carbazol Group.

The above groups vary somewhat, and we also find in both practice and theory that different colors in each group and also some in the same group vary in their properties; I mean vary from a standpoint of dyeing temperature, exhaustion, level dyeing, and also fastness.

It therefore seems to me that in order to dye colors that will stand bleaching and to be sure that he (the dyer) is dyeing fast vat colors, it is absolutely imperative that the dyer be very careful in his selection of the vat colors to be so employed, always taking into consideration the fabric to be subsequently produced and decide whether the piece goods, such as "chambrays," have merely to stand the laundry tests or whether he is dyeing yarns that have to go into piece goods such as towels, shirtings, handkerchiefs, etc., that have to stand piece bleaching.

I am somewhat afraid we have been a little too careless. Too many dyers are prone to think they are dyeing vat colors and that vat colors are fast. Gentleman, let me tell you one and all, vat colors are only fast when they are dyed fast; and I can prove this by the following facts—not facts that I shall give to you but facts I know you are familiar with. Let me ask you, Isn't it a fact that you know cases where the selfsame vat color dyed in one plant stands bleaching with no marking off or bleeding, yet that same color dyed in another plant will not stand the same bleacher's process?

Since in all practice there is the human element involved, processes, like

products, will vary somewhat; but even though both the dyer or the bleacher may vary their process from that employed by their neighbors, I do not contend that certain basic principles must be adhered to.

All dyers know the general and accepted process or formula for the dyeing of vat colors, and I am not here to endeavor to change the accepted methods. Rather than that, I would feel that my time had been well spent if I could bring out the one little thought or point that might make it more easily possible to do the actual dyeing and to adhere to the regular accepted method at the same time.

We are all agreed that vat colors are dyed approximately as follows, according to formula:

First: Wet out or boil out the raw cotton, yarns, warps, tubes or skeins to insure proper penetration, and set the bath at the dyeing temperature with the addition of a little hydrosulphite and caustic soda.

Second: Reduce the dyestuff with the necessary chemicals that the formula calls for and add same to the machine.

Third: Dye the usual length of time.

Fourth: Wash thoroughly to eliminate any excess color and chemicals from the fibres.

Fifth: Oxidized by developing or soaping, according to the specific requirements.

Theoretically, the above should give us fast vat dyed colors, and on warps where the washing action is physical and complete I do believe we are safe; but on closed type machines, such as raw stock circulating, package, or beam machines, it is well nigh impossible to get complete washing, because the stock forms a perfect filter. Therefore, where it is impossible to get a real physical action in the washing, there is only one thing left for us to do, and that is resort to a chemical action. Such chemical action, in my opinion, is handled by the addition of a sulphuric acid sour to the wash to absolutely insure the removal or neutralization of the caustic soda employed in the dyeing. This caustic soda must be eliminated by some method before the oxidation is attempted, and where we can't wash it out I say kill it.

In concluding, let me say that all the text books tell us vat colors will stand almost anything in the bleaching process with the exception of a caustic soda boil. Now then, gentlemen, how can the bleacher, no matter what process he uses, boil without caustic soda if it is present in the yarn when he receives the goods? Bleaching of colored striped fabrics is plenty hard enough even when the bleacher knows what chemicals he is using, and almost impossible if the dyer ships the bleacher fabrics containing chemicals in the colored stripes. We can not be too careful; washing and souring cost very little. Be sure and eliminate all the caustic soda and hydrosulphite before attempting developing, and remember that old proverb—"A stitch in time gathers no moss."

Dyeing and Cross Dyeing Celanese in the Presence of Other Fibers

Todd M. Meisenheimer, Southern Representative, Celanese Corporation of America, Charlotte, N. C.

The subject of dyeing and finishing all-celanese fabrics and the cross-dyeing of celanese in the presence of other fibers covers a great many processes and conditions; therefore, in order to mention most of these cases and to stay within the time allotted this subject, I shall have to deal with these processes briefly. Most of you are familiar with this subject from the great number of articles you have read in trade papers, etc. For this reason I shall not ask you to listen to detailed formulas but shall only treat the subject generally. However, if anyone is interested in detailed formulas covering any of the cases I mention, I shall be glad to furnish formulas for them.

Celanese differs from other synthetic fibers or so-called rayons chemically in that celanese is an ester of cellulose and acetic acid, whereas the rayons are regenerated cellulose. This chemical difference causes celanese to have an entirely different affinity for dyestuffs from any other textile fiber. For this reason various dyestuff firms have developed an entirely new group of colors for dyeing celanese.

This new group of colors, known as dispersion colors, are made from some of the same bases as vat colors. Therefore, when dyed on celanese these colors are as fast to light, washing, and uric acid as the well known vat colors are on cotton.

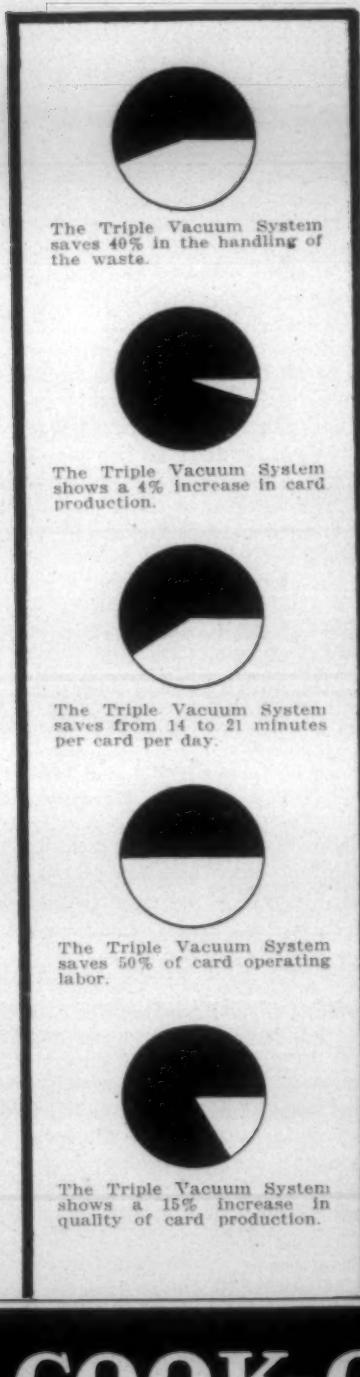
In the process of manufacturing dispersion colors the anthraquinone or vat bases are passed through a colloidal mill and are dispersed with sulphuric acid, from which method the S. R. A. colors, one of the well-known dispersion groups, receive their name.

The dispersion colors dye celanese direct; in fact, they dye very similar to direct colors on cotton. However, the dispersion colors require no catalytic agents, such as salts or acids, for exhaustion.

Woven goods made entirely of celanese are generally dyed on a jig dyeing machine. However, in some finishing plants the voiles are being dyed in open vats by fastening one selvage with strings to poles which rest across the top of the vat, the other selvage hanging at the bottom of the vat. Thus

(Continued on Page 16)

12% to 15% return on Investment in Actual Savings

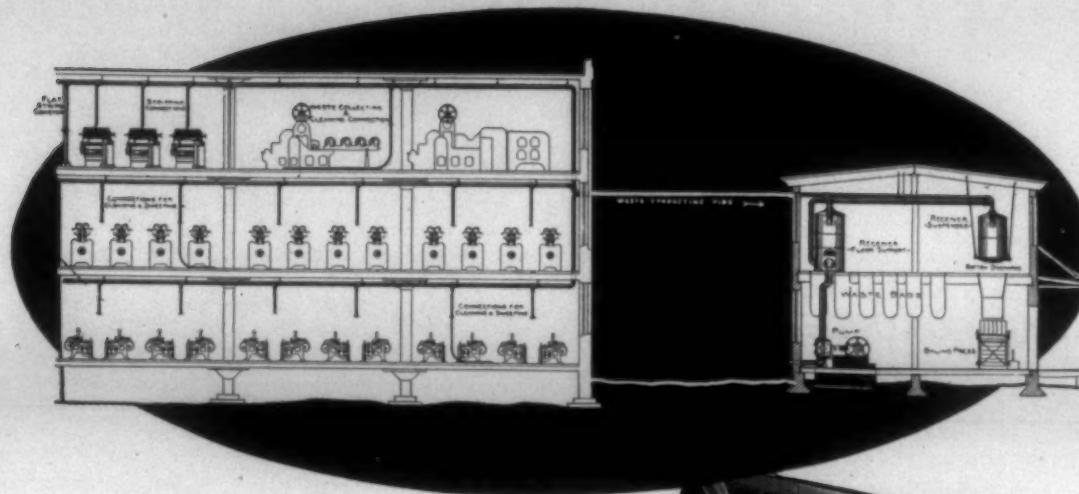


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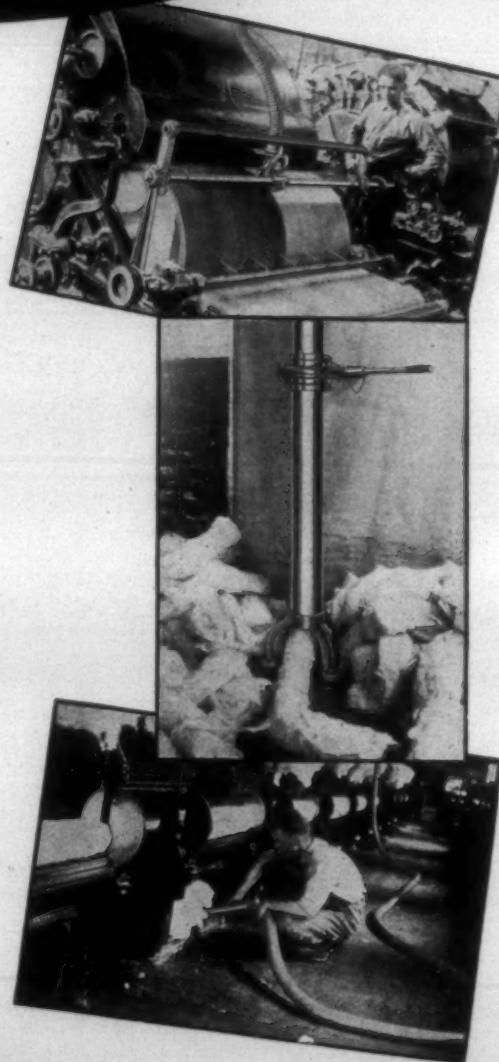
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(Continued from Page 13)

the fabric is laced in the vat and is agitated as desired by moving the poles backward and forward on the sides of the vat, very similar to the manner in which poles used for skein dyeing are moved by sliding backward and forward.

Fabrics made entirely of celanese are also printed in designs by the general method of engraved rolls, using printing pastes made from vat colors. Printing pastes are also made from dispersion colors, but due to the oily nature of these last-mentioned colors it is impossible to get clean edges on the figures in some designs.

Considerable progress has also been made during the past year in the discharge printing of celanese fabrics. This has been achieved by the development of a series of colors suitable for dyeing celanese which are dischargeable with different reagents.

Since celanese has a different affinity for dyestuffs from the other textile fibers, it is possible to dye real silk, wool, linen, rayon or cotton with the various groups of dyestuffs in the presence of celanese, leaving the celanese white or cross-dyeing the celanese any contrasting color desired. However, to leave the celanese white, it is necessary to select from the various groups of dyestuffs the proper colors to be used on the other fibers. That is, if direct colors are used for dyeing rayon or cotton, then select the pure direct colors that are not shaded with basic colors, as some of the basic colors stain celanese heavily. Although the basic colors are not considered fast enough for celanese piece goods, these colors are sometimes used for cross-dyeing fancy hosiery where the fastness of the color is considered satisfactory to washing.

For cross-dyeing real silk or wool it is also necessary to select acid colors which leave celanese unstained.

Rayon or cotton can also be dyed with selected sulphur colors in the presence of celanese. However, in order to do this it is necessary to use as little sodium sulphide and soda ash as possible, keeping the temperature of the dye bath around 100 degrees F., or use animal glue in the dye bath if temperatures are run as high as 185 degrees F.

At this point I should mention the methods used for wetting out and desizing all-celanese and celanese-mixed fabrics before dyeing. The sizing used for celanese yarn is easily removable by running the goods at 180 to 185 degrees F. in a bath made up with neutral soap and sulphonated castor oil, and this method is used for goods having celanese warps. Celanese-mixed fabrics having rayon or cotton warps should be desized with an animal or vegetable diastase. However, if these warps are lightly sized, the soap-and-sulphonated-castor-oil wetting out bath, as suggested for fabrics having celanese warps, will be sufficient.

Celanese, like real silk, will not stand strong alkalis at high temperatures. However, it is possible to mercerize cotton piece goods that have been decorated with celanese without injuring the celanese. This can be done by not allowing the mercerization bath to go higher than 59 degrees F.

Methods for dyeing vat colors on rayon or cotton in the presence of celanese were first developed by eliminating caustic soda and using sodium salts for reduction agents, such as sodium phenolate, sodium beta naphtholate, etc. However, methods have now been developed whereby reduced quantities of caustic soda are used to obtain satisfactory reduction of vat colors.

Celanese has also been used extensively in the knitting of men's fancy hosiery to obtain two- and three-color effects by cross-dyeing with other fibers.

This particular line of manufacturing has developed some interesting problems from the dyer's standpoint, which problems I shall mention briefly, along with the methods developed for overcoming them.

As you all know, the colors recommended for celanese are supposed to be dissolved in a boiling soap solution and the dyeing carried out in a soap solution and the dyeing carried out in a soap bath. A great many of the hosiery mills in the South are located in sections that have hard water. As some of these mills are small, they do not have expensively equipped dye-houses having water softeners, etc. Therefore, the method of dissolving celanese colors and dyeing in a soap bath was impossible for these mills, as the soap caused the dyestuffs to be precipitated on the goods in spots, resulting in a condition that made it almost impossible to salvage the goods. This trouble was overcome by substituting a soap made from sulphonated castor oil and soda ash, which does not precipitate under hard water conditions.

The fancy hosiery business has constantly been developing toward more elaborate designs. This has resulted in the rapid development of fancy and complicated knitting machines that require yarns to be more flexible and under perfect control at all times.

Due to the fact that celanese and rayon yarns have a tendency to take up static electricity generated by belting, etc., this condition, unless it is eliminated, causes considerable trouble in knitting certain fancy designs. It has been found that by treating the celanese and rayon yarns with conditioning

(Continued on Page 18)

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(Continued from Page 16)

oils this treatment shunts or grounds static electricity and also makes the yarns much more pliable when knitting.

This oil conditioning of yarns and the use of fancy knitting machines which require the use of excessive quantities of lubricating oil, resulting in mineral oil spots on the goods, developed another serious problem in the cross-dyeing of celanese-decorated hosiery. It happens that any kind of oil on wool, rayon or cotton acts as a mordant for celanese colors. Therefore, unless wool grease, conditioning oils, and lubricating oils are removed from the goods before the celanese colors are added to the dyebath, then very undesirable results are obtained. I am glad to be able to say that this trouble has been entirely overcome and perfect cross-dyed effects are being obtained on fancy hosiery by formulas that require no more time than those used for ordinary dyeing methods.

I shall be glad to supply these formulas in detail to anyone interested, but briefly wish to state that the methods used are to eliminate the oils from the goods during the first thirty minutes of dyeing by dyeing the rayon and cotton yarns in a soap bath, then salting and adding the celanese colors to the same dyebath during the last thirty minutes of dyeing. Where hard water is encountered sulphonated castor oil and soda ash are substituted for soap.

Where wool grease or excessively oily goods are encountered, the goods are given a pre-treatment for twenty to thirty minutes with various proprietary products that have been found to emulsify wool grease and mineral oils. However, since the committee in charge of this meeting requested that no trade names be mentioned, I am not at liberty at this time to give the names of the several chemical firms that can supply these products.

In closing I wish to say that the dyeing of fabrics made entirely of celanese or the cross-dyeing of other fibers in the presence of celanese is not intricate; it simply called for the development of special formulas; and now that these are available this type of dyeing can be accomplished as easily as the ordinary methods used for dyeing other fibers.

Bleaching Colored Striped Piece Goods

C. D. Potter, Demonstrator, Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company
Charlotte, N. C.

A week ago last Monday, your chairman telephoned me asking me if I could speak at this meeting on the peroxide bleaching of colored striped goods. I asked for a few days' grace to ponder over the request and subject. On telephoning your chairman on last Saturday, I was told that my name was down on the program and the subject was the peroxide bleaching of colored striped goods. This procedure was carried out without my O. K.

This morning I was shown the program and noted that my subject was the "Bleaching of Colored Striped Piece Goods."

For such a subject I believe I would require a month's notice, at least, and then could come very near writing a book. For just think what fabrics could be included under that head. There are silk, worsted, cotton, linen or mixtures, each with a different method, perhaps, of handling. You have the silk dress goods, worsted flannels, cotton, rayon sheeting, or linen toweling. Would you care to have me discuss each fabric?

Then what colors have you in the fabrics, and will these dyed stripes withstand the bleaching processes? There are the turkey-red dye, naphthal or vat-dyed stripe. Would I be supposed to give a talk on each?

After three or four hours' talk on the named problems, I would then discuss the peroxide and chlorine methods of bleaching these fabrics. I should finish up these discussions in approximately three or four hours. How would that strike you?

In view of the limited time available and the broad field of the subject, fibers and colors, it is impossible to cover the subject properly. And since I am in the peroxide business I would not feel like talking about my own process solely but would prefer that this paper, which was thrown at me, be referred to the group meeting, where I will do my best to answer any questions given.

The Preparation and After Treatment of Mercerized Yarn

J. W. Ivey, Salesman, Mathieson Alkali Works

Before going into the main subject of this paper, I am giving a short history of mercerization and the general principles by which goods are treated in the process of mercerization.

Mercerizing is a term applied to that process whereby vegetable fibres or fibrous materials are treated with a strong solution of caustic alkali and undergo certain changes. In its strictest significance, however, it refers to the process of strengthening and giving the fiber a very high luster by subjecting it simultaneously to the chemical action of caustic alkalies and the mechanical action of tension.

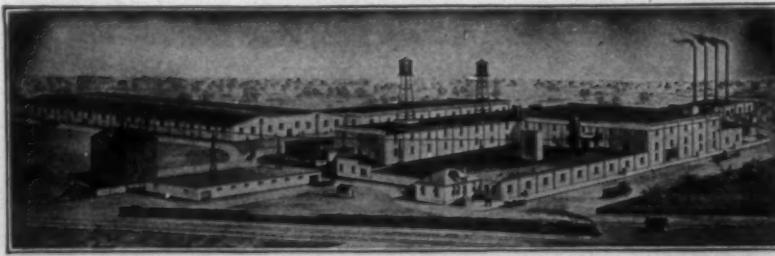
Mercerizing owes its name to the late John Mercer, who was the first to find that these certain changes could be produced in the fiber. Since that time there have been many changes made, due to the increasing demand for mercerized yarn, until in the past decade we have a very wide field for the use of mercerized yarn.

Although Mercer was the first to discover and use this process, obtaining a patent for it in 1850, he did not get the same product that we are using today, for he did not apply tension to the yarn to produce the high luster that we are now capable of getting.

Mercer's theory was this: That if vegetable fibers or fibrous materials, either in the raw or the manufactured state, were subjected to the action of caustic soda, caustic potash, dilute sulfuric acid or chloride of zinc, of a

(Continued on Page 20)

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The problem of supplying these looms (primarily fitted for cotton filling) with properly wound fibre silk filling on bobbins of many sizes and forms, for both automatic and plain looms, became very serious.

Weaving mills cannot contemplate shipping their empty bobbins to the producers to be filled, and the manufacturers of fibre

silk cannot be prepared to wind economically on the great variety of bobbins in use. In addition, as most weaving of this nature calls for bobbins with a bunch of fibre silk to be placed at the start of the winding at a proper location to function with the loom feeler motion, the filling winders must be equipped with bunch-builder attachments.

The satisfactory solution of this problem is in weaving mills buying their fibre silk filling in skeins from the producers installing *Universal No. 90 Winders*, with proper bunch-builder attachments, and winding their fibre silk filling direct from skein to bobbin, to meet the mill's individual loom requirements.

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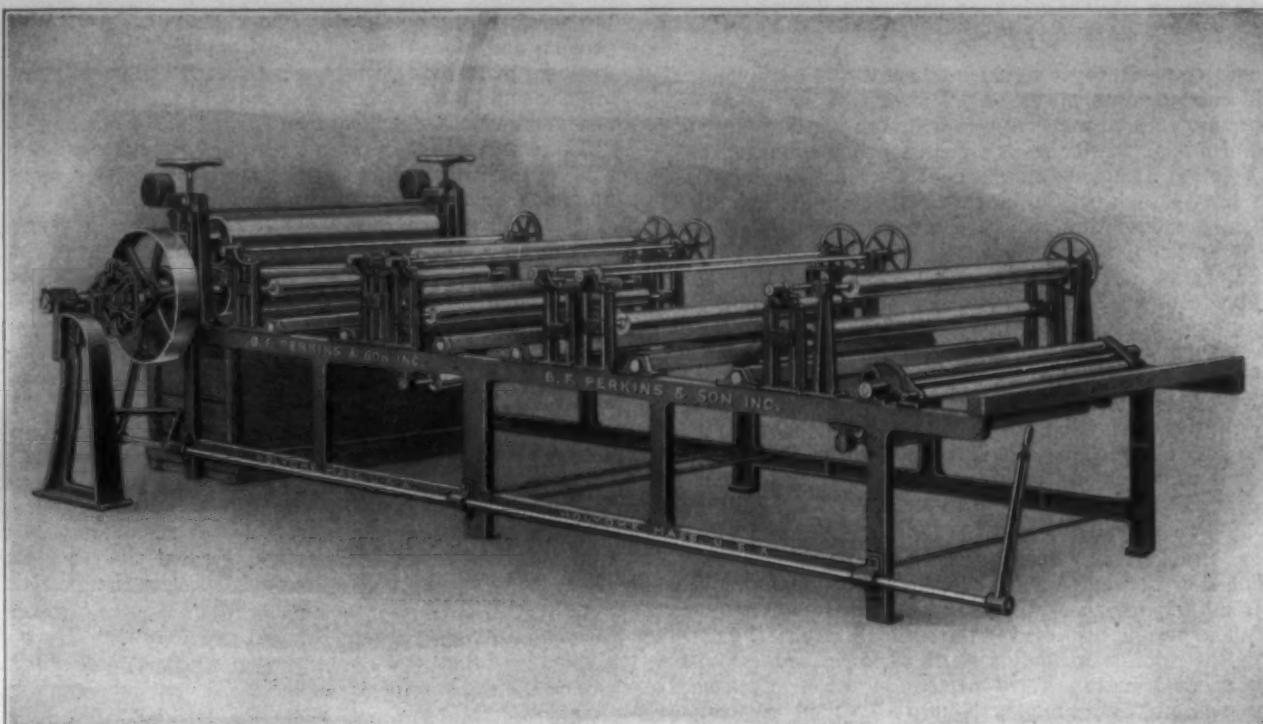
The success of this user of Franklin Process Colored Yarns is typical of the experience of hundreds of our customers who create and produce yarn-dyed fabrics.

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sufficient strength and temperature, it would produce the new effects. The mode he adopted in carrying into operation his invention was as follows: That if the yarn or manufactured material was boiled or wet out to remove most of the waxes and foreign matter from the goods, then subjected to the strong caustic soda solution, removing all traces of the alkali afterwards, he found that the fibres have shrunk both in breadth and length, becoming more compact and stronger, and also that they will have acquired greatly augmented and improved powers of receiving colors in printing and dyeing.

In 1889, Lowe of England found that, in applying Mercer's theory to the vegetable fibers, if the goods were subjected to tension and kept under tension during the operation of applying the strong caustic solution and washing the alkali from the goods, it would not only undergo the change which Mercer found but will also have acquired a high luster, the fibers changing from their natural twisted state or condition to a straight tubular appearance, giving it a very high luster. Thus he obtained an English patent for this in 1890. Since that time many changes have been made in the process of mercerization in regard to better and easier methods of applying Mercer's theory, also in speeding up the operations; still the basis of mercerization today is from Mercer's first invention.

The general method of mercerizing that is used at the present time is this: (1) The goods are boiled or wet out to remove as much as possible the waxes and foreign matter from the yarn, then washed and the excess water squeezed from the goods. (2) The yarn is subjected to the action of the strong caustic solution, remaining in the solution for only a short period of time, from two to five minutes, the goods being subjected to tension before entering the caustic alkali and keeping tension on the goods until all, or the greater part, of the alkali is washed from the goods. This is important, due to the fact that strong caustic alkalies have a tendency to and will cause the yarn to shrink and it must be kept under tension while subjected to the caustic in order to get the required luster. After this much of the caustic alkali has been removed as can be done by washing with water, it is then passed into a diluted solution of sulfuric acid to remove the excess alkali. Next the goods are thoroughly washed again, removing all traces of acid that might remain, usually treating in the final bath with some volatile alkali or some product to remove the last trace of acid.

First, we shall take up the subject of preparing the yarn for mercerizing. The first and most important point is to have the right kind of yarn with the required twist (which is generally termed mercerized twist), this varying for all counts and staples of yarn, and being determined and worked out by years of experimenting on mercerized twist. Next, and what is our chief concern at this meeting, is the preparation of the yarn before subjecting it to the strong caustic alkali solution.

It is generally understood that for the maximum results of mercerization the goods must be free from all waxes and foreign matter, leaving a pure cellulose (or pure cotton) to subject to the strong caustic alkali.

It has been found that in the general trade of mercerization the maximum results are not necessary. However, I believe all plants are striving more each day to better their products.

In general, the mercerized product that is put on the market today is obtained by simply boiling or wetting out the goods in boiling water, thus removing sufficient waxes and foreign matter from the goods to give a product that is suitable for the market, this dealing chiefly with the process of warp and piece-goods mercerization, which I shall now discuss.

I have found that the processes of wetting out the goods will range from the process of merely passing the goods through cold water vats with assistants for wetting out the goods to the use of warm water, boiling water, and in some cases the use of assistants in the boiling water; while some plants are getting sufficient results from boiling water alone. Others are using assistants, these assistants ranging from alkalies, oils, or solvents to penetrants of various kinds and even combinations of these penetrants. Some are using these assistants and find that they will aid in preparing the yarn and have no trouble from their use, while others say they do not help. Others, also, will say that they do help; yet, due to the fact that in a continuous process the yarn is not washed thoroughly enough before passing into the caustic baths to remove all of the assistants or solvent, though it does help in preparing the yarn, the solvent will cause foaming in the recovery plant, which is a great handicap.

In warp mercerizing, there seem to be many differences of opinion as to the best method of wetting out and whether or not a solvent or penetrating agent is necessary; while in skein mercerizing we find an entire difference of opinion.

In skein mercerizing the goods or yarn is boiled or wet out in separate kiers before treating with the caustic. In this I have found that the majority of plants employ a long boiling in an open or closed kier, not only with water but some alkali, solvent, penetrant or combinations of these.

Not that it has been found that in warp or piece goods mercerization the general method of preparing the yarn is to merely pass the goods through

boiling water, whereas in skein mercerizing the general method employed is to use some assistant in the boiling or wetting out process.

Therefore, the question arising in my mind is: Why is it necessary to prolong and more thoroughly boil out the yarn for skein mercerizing than for warp mercerizing, when in both warp and skein mercerizing the methods are the same for subjecting the yarn to the caustic bath? Also, are better results obtained from skein mercerizing than from warp mercerizing?

There seems to be a place for arguments on both sides. Therefore I shall ask the question in this way: (1) Is it necessary to use any assistants or prolong the wetting-out process in order to give a product that will be suitable for the weaver, dyer or knitter? (2) If it is necessary to improve the mercerized product, will the prolonged boiling be sufficient; and if it is not, requiring some solvent or penetrating agent, what can be used that will fulfill all the requirements that are necessary in mercerizing?

Next we take up the subject of finishing the yarn, which means having the yarn in such condition, after it has been mercerized and thoroughly washed, that it will be suitable for the knitter, weaver or dyer, or for whatever purpose it is to be used.

I think that the greatest problem is finishing the yarn in order that the knitter and dyer can use it successfully. I have found that in warp mercerizing, in the method of removing the last traces of acid after the souring process, where some employ a volatile alkali (aqua ammonia being the agent most generally employed), others do not use ammonia for removing the last trace of acid but employ a softening agent that they claim will remove all of the acid and also will soften and lubricate the yarn.

In the cases where ammonia is used, some do not employ any form of softening or lubrication agent and say that they are not having any complaints from the users of their yarn; whereas some will say that it is necessary to use some agent to condition the yarn for their users.

Now, where agents are having to be used, the questions they ask are: "What is the best agent to use?" There are many on the market today, ranging from tallow, both sulfonated and saponified, mineral oils, vegetable oils, to combinations of these. Some will say that it is lubrication they want, in order that the yarn will be lubricated and sufficiently flexible for the knitter. They will also say that they do not want to use a vegetable oil or mineral oil due to the fact that, though mineral oils are very good, they are resistant to dyeing and the oil must be thoroughly removed from the yarn before it can be dyed successfully. Next they say that vegetable oils are good and can be used where dyeing is employed, as they are considered assistants to dyeing, but that these oils will become rancid and discolor the yarn on ageing.

In the use of vegetable oils, the question also has been asked as to whether or not the vegetable oil is an assistant to dyeing, and if it is an assistant in what respect. That is, does it aid in dyeing by treating the yarn with the vegetable oil before dyeing or is it best used along in the dye bath? I should think that this would be a very good subject to have discussed, as there seems to be such a variation of opinion on the use and characteristics of these oils.

We now find that some plants do not employ agents for finishing their yarn; whereas there are others that find it necessary, some of these getting good results and others finding trouble as to the best agent to use.

Therefore, I would say that those who are not employing agents to soften and lubricate their yarn may be able to aid those that are having to use these agents. If they still find that agents are necessary, I should think a thorough discussion on this subject between the men here who have used these can probably do more towards finding some agent that will soften and lubricate the fiber and yet will not interfere with the after processes of the yarn.

Rayon Dyeing

Edwin F. James, President, Carolina Dyeing and Winding Co., Inc.
Mt. Holly, N. C.

It is difficult in writing of a product which has shown such tremendous and romantic progress as rayon to avoid reiterating features which are mentioned so frequently that they must be familiar to all textile men whose activities provide intimate contact with this fiber. However, in discussing the dyeing of rayon, it must be remarked that distinct progress has been made in recent years, due to a very great extent to the improvement in their product by manufacturers of rayon yarn. These improvements are both physical and chemical, enabling the consuming industries to continually add to their offerings new lines of fabrics remarkable for their quality and beauty.

On the other hand, the success of rayon yarn could not have been possible except for the earnest effort of chemists, dyers, and dyestuff concerns to perfect materials and methods which would produce high quality merchandise. A bit of improvement here, an elimination of impurities or unnecessary handling there, and gradually the dyeing industry has reached a plane where good results on good rayon are the rule rather than the exception.

I hope you will pardon me if I confine my remarks largely to rayon yarns
(Continued on Page 22)

20% Reduction in Seconds

Through the Use of U S "E" EYE AUTOMATICS

This is a report from one superintendent of weaving who recently started using the new U S "E" eye automatic shuttles.



*Make Changes
indicated
(Note new figures
3/21/28)*

Six years of development work along similar principles are behind our "E" eyes. They are new but still not new. They are the fifth in line of a series of easy and positive threading eyes, each one of which has in its turn embodied additional features of value or emphasis on good points. Every detail for improvement suggested by weavers on all classes of filling has been incorporated in the new "E" eye. They will run cotton, wool, worsted, jute, silk, or rayon equally well. It makes no difference whether the yarns are soft spun or hard twisted. Tension can be controlled as in no other eye.

Can Loom Stops, due to Shuttle Imperfections, be reduced in your mill?

20,000
16,000

sixty
fifty

Over 12,000 "E" eye automatics are now running. In the short space of three-months, since we put these eyes on the market, over forty mills have unqualifiedly approved and adopted U S "E" eye Automatic Shuttles for all replacements.

Send a sample shuttle showing your size, together with a filled bobbin of the coarsest yarn you are now running, and write, wire, or 'phone for yours today.

Features that Make for Better Fabric

- Easy natural positive threading.
- Freedom from mispicks — double picks — cut filling.
- Freedom from broken filling on the transfer.
- Filling gets down into the delivery eye on the second pick and stays there.

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U S salesmen are specialists on bobbins, spools, and shuttles. Order direct from U S for real helpful and understanding service

Dyers, Bleachers, Finishers and Mercerizers Meet in Charlotte

(Continued from Page 20)

only, as my knowledge of piece-goods dyeing involving rayon is more or less superficial.

From a physical standpoint, improvement in the strength and quality has not in the slightest measure reduced the necessity for the utmost care in handling both wet and dry rayon yarn. A gentleman recently remarked that a chain warp with a water band binder could be kicked around without damage, but there are no red-headed stepchild methods in rayon yarn handling. As commission dyers, we have always found it necessary to practically write our names on every skein, meaning that any defects must be detected, and a few damaged skeins scattered through a delicate fabric can result in a loss far beyond the cost of the yarn itself. Considering the low percentage of prices to the cost of the yarn, the dyer assumes a risk of considerable proportions; and he has learned that the closest possible supervision and care must be exercised if he is to produce a quality of workmanship which will give him reasonable protection against complaint. The greater the precaution taken to keep the skeins from becoming tangled, chafed, torn, or disarranged in any way, the greater will be the possibility of a winding cost reasonably comparable to that of the natural yarn.

We will assume that great care has been taken to have all equipment and methods worked out by common sense application, according to conditions peculiar to each dyehouse, and that employees have been trained to detect defects and eliminate damaged yarn as well as the cause of the trouble. We then must consider dyeing from the standpoint of equipment.

There are four distinct methods in general use for dyeing rayon yarn. One is that of hand kettle-dyeing, which is the oldest known to the dyeing industry. Another is the type of machine which suspends the skeins between two sticks in a large reel, the latter turning through the dye liquor as the sticks rotate. A third is a machine containing a series of rotating arms or reels which extend over the dye liquor and turn the skeins after they are lowered into the dye bath. All of these methods include a stationary dye liquor, and the two types of machines are a mechanical approximation of hand kettle-dyeing. The fourth method is to wind the yarn in package form and force the dye liquor through it.

If we consider rayon yarn dyeing from the standpoint of the individual mill, we can safely say that if chosen wisely and with due consideration for every possible fabric to be made and every class of colors to be dyed, as well as the experience of the operatives with any or all of these methods, only one method of the four mentioned would probably give entire satisfaction.

The commission dyer, however, is not so fortunate and must choose his equipment to suit every class of trade, method of knitting or weaving, every fabric, and each type and characteristic of chemicals and dyestuff. If his activities are at all extensive, covering diversified branches of the textile industry, one method will hardly give him sufficient flexibility, considering the insistence of the trade for level dyeing, perfect matches, necessary fastness according to the fabrics to be made and methods of finishing, lowest prices, and, what is decidedly important, economical winding, regardless of the brand, quality or denier to be dyed.

Many special conditions in addition to the general ones mentioned enter into the selection of equipment. As an example, we might mention the noticeable increase in the use of 75 and 100 denier, dyed with vat colors—only package dyeing seems to solve this problem with economy to all concerned.

The size of the lots to be dyed, which with a commission dyer varies from a few pounds to several hundred, necessarily influences the type of equipment selected.

One general recommendation can hardly be overlooked, and that is of the use for dye kettles, either hand or machine types, of Monel or similar metals, which show no destructive action in the presence of acids or other chemicals, are readily cleansed, permitting a light shade to be dyed immediately following a dark one, and are in every way an aid to efficient and economical results.

With regard to the chemical side of the rayon-yarn-dyeing proposition, there are wide differences of opinion on many points involved, and each dyer must determine for himself from constant and long experimentation what best suits his conditions. Careful dyestuff selection can not be too strongly emphasized. Not only is it essential to know exactly what fastness is needed for the fabric to be made, but dyestuff must be chosen which will work well under practical conditions and with the methods and temperature which the dyer has worked out. Some dyers start cold and build up their temperatures—some the opposite. Some start with and maintain a high temperature—some low. Obviously this has a decided influence upon dyestuff selection and many other important elements, and it need only be said that whatever method will obtain satisfactory results and is most economical should be adopted.

Regarding temperatures, we might mention that dye-bath heat up to approximately the boiling point is not injurious to rayon yarn, except that live steam should not be injected into the bath while the skeins are suspended in

the liquor, as this might tangle the skeins. In drying, it is best to circulate warm air with a system of fans, and this is practically a standard method in all modern dryers.

The rayon yarn as it comes from the manufacturer seldom requires scouring or more than a wetting out in warm water or mild alkali, although this may vary with the brand of yarn to be dyed. Usually whatever small amount of softener the manufacturer has used to make the yarn more pliable for converting operations is readily removed or inconsequential in skein dyeing. Naturally, any handling which can be avoided should be, to help keep the yarn in good condition for subsequent winding.

Softening yarn in connection with dyeing can be done either in the dye-bath or as a last rinse, depending upon the class of dyeing and the softeners selected, as well as the purpose for which the yarn is to be used. For most requirements, a small amount of softener is sufficient, as rayon is naturally a soft, pliable yarn.

For certain knitting operations, such as for ingrain hosiery which might be packed for retail sale without washing out in the finishing, a small amount of oil before winding might be desirable; but an oil should be selected which will not affect the rayon fiber through chemical action over a long period. For oiling natural or dyed rayon yarn to be knitted into grey hosiery which is then washed thoroughly and piece dyed, the oil is selected largely for its lubricating and stainless qualities, but with due regard for the facility with which it can be removed before piece dyeing. In such cases, from three to ten or twelve per cent might be desirable to produce the best knitting results.

There is seldom any difference, speaking only from a dyeing standpoint and disregarding winding costs, between A, B and C grades of rayon, except that occasionally rayon defective chemically might possibly be put into C grade if it was satisfactory physically; but this no doubt is a rare condition. Most grading is done strictly on a physical basis, broken filaments and other defects establishing the quality, and trained operatives sort the yarn according to the determined classifications.

One condition affecting rayon dyeing which has never been fully eliminated is that of light and dark skeins. This is of decided importance to manufacturers of plain taffetas, draperies, corset fabrics, elastic webbing, plain braids, and others. The dyestuff used is an indicator of a chemical condition practically impossible to detect in the natural yarn, either dry or wet, and no brand of rayon is entirely free from this unfortunate condition. In some yarn it shows up only on rare occasions and so slightly as to seldom cause any considerable difficulty, while in others it is most prominent at times. Some dyers have been able to work out methods to keep the light and dark skeins at a minimum, but the condition is not really a dyer's problem and must ultimately be overcome in rayon yarn manufacture if at all.

Fortunate is the dyer who has a sufficient diversity of products so that he need never try to "fix up" a lot of rayon skeins being dyed. The extra handling from re-dyeing is almost certain to be ruinous to economical rayon winding, and it is well worth while to use every bit of precaution necessary beforehand and check the formulas with the greatest care, so that the chance of having to add more color or handle the yarn too much is reduced to an absolute minimum. Yarn may be not just what is wanted by one customer but can frequently be used in other fabrics perfectly or can be made into special twists. In such cases it is far better to start a fresh lot on the original order and deliver exactly what is required.

In no other class of dyeing is dyestuff cost of so little relative importance. It is a frequent practice among rayon dyers of wide experience and thorough dyestuff knowledge to use dyestuff in higher price ranges than required if by so doing a quicker, closer match and a more level result are obtained. Permit me to conclude by giving the opinion that rayon is the easiest fiber to dye and the hardest to dye right.

Lubrication and Care of Textile Finishing Machinery

J. Ebert Butterworth, Vice-President, H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.

In a short paper of this sort, dealing with a subject so broad as the lubrication and care of textile finishing machinery, I shall touch only the high spots, or those things which our organization feels so important that they are really essential.

The care of textile finishing machinery is in many ways more important than the selection of the machines themselves. We may be able to do some satisfactory work with a poorly selected machine properly lubricated, but it is practically impossible to do any acceptable work even with the best machines without proper lubrication.

When we use the term "proper lubrication" we mean lubrication applied to bearings which have been properly prepared. Very frequently in improperly cleaning machines dirt is washed down into the running parts, thus washing off the lubrication and impairing the efficient operation of the bearing. Many troubles encountered in finishing are due to improper lubrication; excessive horsepower is also due to the same cause. To illustrate—some time ago we received a call from a mill in North Carolina, a large calender was "looping back." In other words the cloth was hanging or bulging from the top roll. This had been neglected and the bearings had apparently never been cleaned. After proper attention the calender was started and the trou-

ble was entirely remedied—but it cost an unnecessary trip from Philadelphia to do it.

Another case shows where excessive horsepower was used because of poor lubrication. We made a series of tests at one time with the old type of fixed lubrication. This at best is only partial lubrication. Then we carried on the test with automatic or continuous lubrication. The difference was amazing. There were nine 38-cylinder drying machines in the test. After the installation of automatic oilers, the total amperes required for the electrical operation of the machines dropped from 320 to 188 and the approximate horsepower required dropped from 47 to 28. The total cost of the installation on 9 machines was \$684. How many times this cost would be saved in the reduction of electrical power required.

Lubrication means not only the application of the lubricant to the surface but embodies cleanliness and watchful care of all driving or driven parts as well. Lack of proper lubrication means high coal or electric bills due to excessive consumption of horsepower and a consequently decreased profit.

Of equal importance with lubrication is the necessity for cleanliness and care.

For instance, Starch Boxes: These should be washed out regularly. When in use see that the starch is maintained at an even level and not allowed to overflow and waste.

Dye Vats: Here the importance of thoroughly cleaning and washing cannot be stressed too much. Just a trace of color carried over in the box when another color is being run will successfully ruin the shade.

Then take the all-important subject of rolls. More things can go wrong because a roll has not been cared for than for almost any other reason. Before pointing out a few of these troubles let us run over the various kinds of rolls we have to deal with. They are rubber, wood, pressed rolls (cotton, combination husk, paper), brass, iron, steel, tube rolls of various kinds, etc. These demand individual treatment.

Rubber Rolls tend to wear down in grooves. They may have soft spots or "blisters." Other causes may make it necessary to turn them down. Here is where great care must be taken.

There are several methods that might be used, depending upon the equipment selected. Some use ordinary machine lathes on which the necessary equipment is attached. In grinding, either an overhead drum type to drive the wheel from a wheel spindle or a tool-post grinder is used.

If the tool-post method is used, it is recommended that the motor be sufficiently large in order to permit of taking a sufficient cut into the rubber covering and suggest at least a three (3) horsepower motor, which would be ample for the work. This tool-post grinder is attached directly to the tool-post of the lathe.

Rubber covered rolls should always be ground dry, not wet. It is recommended that you use a wheel about 12 inches in diameter by 1½ inches face. Wheels, the specifications of which are, Grit 40, Grade 3; Bond C-3-A are found to be most satisfactory.

In grinding rubber covered rolls, the traverse speed of the carriage or tool-post is approximately one inch per minute, or the slowest speed at which the lathe will run. The revolving speed of the roll being ground, should be fairly slow or approximately 20 revolutions per minute. The wheel speed should be approximately 1,800 to 2,000 P.P.M.

This may appear to be rather slow work, but experience shows that in the long run, it is best because when faster speeds are used a burning effect is very apt to occur causing the wheel to gum up and the surface of the roll to burn.

Grinding rubber covered rolls in the above manner will leave slight wheel-marks on the surface. These marks can be removed in the following manner:

Several plies of fine emery cloth should be mounted on a board, the object of the several plies being for a cushioning effect. This is held against the revolving roll, the speed of which is increased to the fastest speed at which the lathe will run, and oscillated across the surface by the operator, moved back and forth and not held stationary in any one place, which would cause a flat spot to result.

This later operation to remove the wheel marks can be efficiently done with a little practice by the operator.

Wood Rolls: When these rolls are not in use they will dry out and crack and so become worthless, unless they are cared for. The usual methods are to rig a perforated pipe over the rolls for their full length and allow water to trickle over them continuously. Other mills soak burlap or other materials and wrap up the rolls. Others have convenient ponds or troughs and keep them submerged.

Pressed Rolls: Here we have a slightly different condition to meet. These rolls, as most of you know, are built in hydraulic presses under pressure which vary from 500 to 1,500 tons, depending on sizes, materials, use, etc. As these rolls run in the mangles and calenders, the tendency of the materials, out of which they are made, is to work toward the ends. This causes the diameter of the roll to be slightly larger than the heads than it is in the

The New Circulating Spindle Winder



Abbott Circulating Spindle Winder in Operation

ITS RELATION TO

HIGH SPEED WARPING

It is apparent from the rapidly increasing use of the over end *Magazine Cone Creel* that the advantages of warping by this method are becoming widely recognized as productive of high quality work and that a high speed can be satisfactorily maintained.

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It is based on a *new principle* which permits the passing of the spindles of a winder in a veritable procession by the operator at a predetermined rate of speed, and thereby not only enables her to tie in more bobbins within a given length of time (through the availability of the work), but positively assures the maintenance of maximum production.

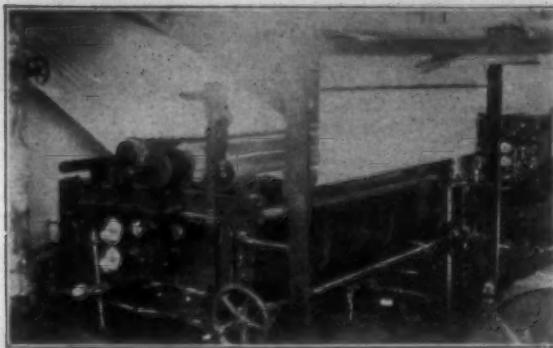
In construction it is as sturdy as a locomotive yet put together with the precision of a machine tool, is equipped with the highest grade ball bearings throughout, inclosed sleeve type friction clutches and has all important gears running in oil. The circulating and winding mechanisms are separately controlled by a treadle and lever respectively, each within easy reach of the operator. The entire construction is so simple that no expert mechanic is required for maintenance.

The *cost* of installing *Abbott Circulating Spindle Winders* in connection with over end, *Magazine Cone Creels* is so low that no mill can afford not to investigate the possibility of the savings that can be made by this system.

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- Finishing
- Scouring
- Soaping
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Guard against irregular results—breaks and delays in the weave room. The Tycos Slasher Control System points the way. This precise equipment insures free running warps—saves money in slashing and weaving. As for overseers—they wax enthusiastic over it and marvel at the difference. Investigate this system. We shall gladly submit complete information. Write.

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middle. The consequence should be obvious: the goods going through the machine will not be mangled (or calendered). The remedy is to turn down the ends of the rolls for a distance of four inches from the heads. The cut starts at 1-16 inch and tapers down."

Other troubles from pressed rolls occur where some foreign body is accidentally passed through the nips. It is possible sometimes to avoid turning down the roll to eliminate the hole, so caused, by putting the dead set pin in your levers at the top of the housings and "running in" the damaged roll. This is done by pouring warm water on the roll, meanwhile running the calender. This treatment often brings up the material of the pressed roll and corrects the damage.

Brass, Steel and Iron Rolls: When anything goes wrong with these rolls, about the only remedy is turning down in the lathe.

Tube Rolls: These are generally used as immersion rolls, carrier rolls, etc. It is absolutely essential that they be kept in perfect alignment. If they are "out" they will tell you about it themselves by putting the weft out of line. Then instead of looking for a weft straightener or other mechanical corrective, check up on the alignment of your rolls.

Rolls that run in liquor must be kept fire running. Usually the bearings of these rolls lubricate themselves. Some bearings are located of necessity near starch boxes, dye vats, etc.; care must be used here to keep the lubricant from getting in the boxes or streaky dyeing or starching will result.

Many other points might be called to your attention in connection with care of equipment. These will suggest themselves to you as you study your own machines. If these few illustrations that we have had time for have been of value to you, then these five minutes have been well spent. If there are any who have individual problems engineers are always available.

GROUP MEETINGS

The members then divided into groups for a technical discussion of the particular processes in which they were interested. It was deemed best, for several reasons, that no report be made of the discussions at these group meetings.

The following men acted as chairman of the several groups: Bleaching and Finishing, Julian Robertson, manager of the North Carolina Finishing Company, Yadkin, N. C.; Dyeing, T. C. King, superintendent of dyeing at the Cramerton Mills, Cramerton, N. C.; Mercerizing, B. F. Mitchell, superintendent of the American Yarn and Processing Company, Mount Holly, N. C.; Dyestuffs and Chemicals, John L. Dabbs, Southern manager E. I. DuPont de Nemours Company, Charlotte; Bleaching, Dyeing and Finishing Machinery, Fred H. White, Charlotte.

THE BANQUET

At 7 p. m. the members were guests at a banquet at the Hotel Charlotte. The banquet was tendered through the courtesy of the following men:

Malcolm MacKenzie, Sandoz Chemical Works, Inc.; John L. Dabbs, E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co.; Paul F. Haddock, A. Klipstein & Co.; W. H. Willard, National Aniline & Chemical Co.; Dyer Moss, Newport Chemical Company; R. W. Glenn, The Ciba Company; B. A. Stigen, General Dyestuff Corporation; E. E. Routh, Matheison Alkali Works, Inc.; A. B. McCarthy, American Aniline & Extract Co.; Fred H. White, Gaston County Dyeing Co.; F. B. Porter, Southern Agricultural Chemical Co.; David Clark, Southern Textile Bulletin; Cameron McRae, Arabol Manufacturing Company; Thomas A. Marlowe, L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.; Robert E. Buck, Arnold, Hoffman Company; R. G. Barr, Cowles Detergent Company; T. B. Meisenheimer, Celanese Corp. of America; Chas. H. Stone, Dyestuff and Chemicals; R. T. Grant, Commonwealth Color & Chemical Company; John Hartley, Dyestuffs and Chemicals; H. G. Mayer, D. & M. Company; Chas. E. Brookes, Borelco Associates; C. D. Potter, Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company; E. W. Klumph, Oakite Products Co., Inc.; H. W. Rose, The Viscose Company; Dave Wallace, The Geigy Company; Geo. A. Dean, A. E. Staley Mfg. Co.; W. S. McNabb, Quaker City Chemical Company; Chas. S. Tanner, Takamine Laboratories, Inc.; J. G. Schaeffer, J. B. Ford Company, H. G. Mayer, Textile Finishing Machinery Company; Ira L. Griffin, Stein, Hall & Co., J. Ebert Butterworth, H. W. Butterworth & Son Company.

Chairman Haddock, as toastmaster, introduced Clarence Kuester, secretary of the Charlotte Chamber of Commerce, who made the address of welcome. Mr. Kuester was followed by F. Gordon Cobb, general manager of the Lancaster Cotton Mills, who responded to the address of welcome. David Clark, editor of the Southern Textile Bulletin, then introduced a number of distinguished visitors who came from distant points to attend the meeting.

The next speaker was Charles E. Mullin, professor of textile chemistry and dyeing at Clemson College, S. C. Mr. Mullin spoke on the "Relation of Practice to Theory." His remarks were as follows:

The Relation of Practice To Theory

The relation of practice to theory is a rather complex and certainly a very broad subject, even when it is limited to the chemical side of the textile industry. The word theory, as commonly used, covers a lot of territory and

is often used where the word hypothesis would be more appropriate. The difference between the hypothesis and the practice is that the hypothesis merely attempts to, but often does not, explain the results obtained in practice. When the hypothesis is proven to be correct and to explain the practice, it becomes a theory. The true theory does explain the practice. One reason why some mill men are rather skeptical of certain so-called "theories" is that these are not theories but are in reality unproven or incorrect hypotheses.

We have not time this evening to discuss the relative value of practice versus theory. Without the practice, we would all be out of jobs and probably without either food or clothes, but without some theory there is very little progress in either science or industry. Therefore, each has its place and serves its purpose, but it is only by a close co-operation between the two that the best results are obtained in both or either.

During about twenty years of contact with all phases of the chemical side of textile manufacturing and related industries, I have come in contact with a few so-called "practical" men who were inclined to minimize the work of the technical or "theoretical" man. However, after all, most of these same practical men were, in their own way, more or less theorists, too. In almost every case the non-technical man had some hypothesis regarding the "how and why" of the processes with which he came into contact, as well as some ideas of his own as to just how the various operations should be conducted in order to obtain the very best results.

Unfortunately, it often takes considerable time to develop the correct theory covering any process; and after all, as mill men, it is only the correct theory in which you are interested. Many of the hypotheses advanced to cover the various processes of industry are not based upon sound principles of science, whether they originate with the strictly technical man, the scientist, or the purely non-technical practical man.

The Evolution of the Theory

When a new process is developed in any plant, generally everybody connected with it has some ideas of his own as to why it works and just how it should be conducted in order to obtain the best results. Fortunately or unfortunately, as the case may be, not all of the hypotheses regarding any one process can be correct, yet each man regards his own as the correct theory. The technical man tries to base his hypothesis upon the principles and theories of science which he believes to be involved and as he remembers and understands them. The practical man bases his hypotheses upon what scientific knowledge he may have, along with his years of practical experience with this and similar processes, as well as his sound common sense and an accurate sense of values.

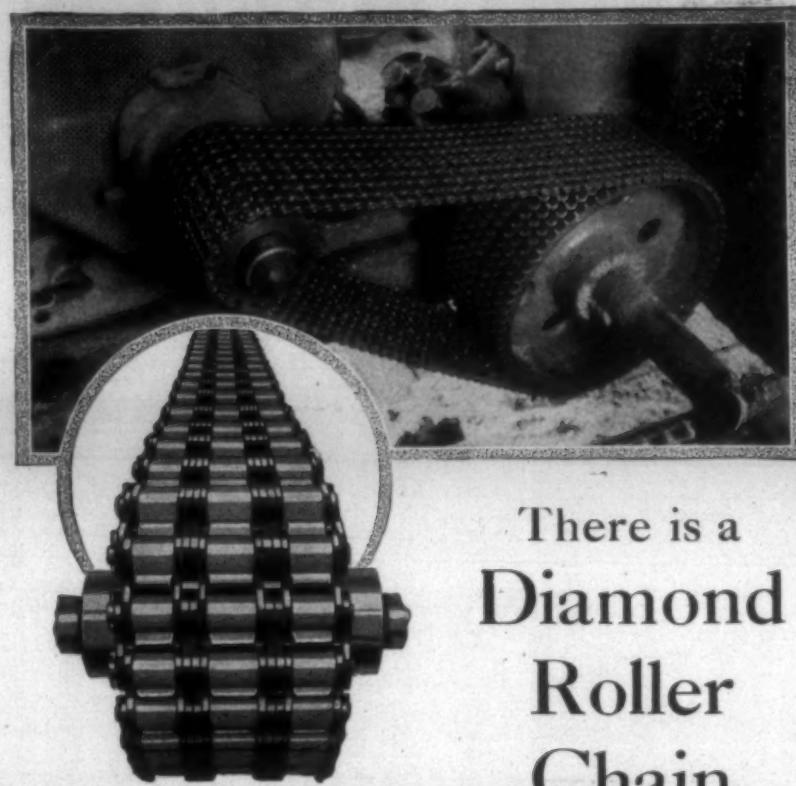
Very often neither the technical nor the practical man is wholly correct in his first hypothesis; but two heads are always better than one, and by working together, each learning something from the other, they may eventually be able to develop a theory for almost any process, which may prove very valuable in modifying or further developing the process and its uses. Many a man who at the beginning thought that he understood a certain process thoroughly has later entirely altered his views and theory, due to some chance remark from someone who was far less familiar with both the science and practice of the process. Therefore let me advise you all, whether technical or practical men, to learn from everyone with whom you may come in contact. You men are in charge of large mills and departments and have, therefore, demonstrated your value in industry; but you will find that you can still often get an idea where you may least expect to find it.

As mill men, you are not particularly interested in hypotheses; you want the good old reliable theories that work out in practice, and the oftener they work out under all kinds of conditions the more you think of the theory. However, it is seldom that we find either a theory or a process that is applicable in every case and under all circumstances without some minor changes somewhere along the line to meet a new and special condition which may arise. In most cases the practice appears to be considerably easier and simpler from the theoretical standpoint than it actually proves to be in reality. The real obstacles and difficulties are not usually encountered until it is endeavored to put the theory into practice. This is where the practical mill man gets the worst end of the deal in attempting to apply the office man's theory. Very often, too, we find that the "theory" is in reality only a hypothesis and that it will not work out in practice.

Again, a certain process may be developed in the laboratory from a theory and work beautifully upon a small scale with glass vessels, close control of conditions, etc., but fail entirely when attempted upon a larger scale in the plant. If the theory works in the laboratory it should do the same in the plant, and generally the only reason that it does not do so is that we have failed to recognize and properly evaluate or control some one or more factors which may be unknown or extremely difficult to handle in the large-scale plant operations. However, the failure of the process in the plant does not necessarily condemn the theory. The theory may be correct as far as it goes, but it may not go far enough. A complete understanding of the process and all of the many factors involved, for example, temperature, time, concentration, pH, disturbing factors such as catalysts, anticatalysts, stabilizers, etc., may render the transition of the process from the theoretical or labora-

(Continued on Page 32)

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D. H. HILL, JR.
JUNIUS M. SMITH

Managing Editor
Associate Editor
Business Manager

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The Cotton Row

WE have been watching with much interest the New York Cotton Exchange investigation now being conducted by Congress.

Arthur R. Marsh is giving testimony relative to the manipulations of Anderson, Clayton & Co., and is explaining how the contract of the New York Cotton Exchange is so drawn as to place the small dealer absolutely at their mercy.

Arthur R. Marsh is saying the same things about the New York Contract that we have said for fifteen years and he is speaking the truth.

At least fifteen years ago the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association passed a resolution asking the New York Cotton Exchange to amend its contract so as to permit Southern delivery.

The New York Cotton Exchange refused because Southern delivery would take away most of the advantage which the members of the Exchange held over the outsiders and would make manipulations more difficult.

About 1913, the late Lewis W. Parker and some other cotton manufacturers, realizing that New York contracts which are supposed to represent average middling cotton, were far below the price at which they could purchase middling cotton in the South, decided that they would call for delivery upon certain contracts which they held.

They had the idea that on the day the cotton was due, all they had to do was to have cars at the warehouses of the New York Cotton Exchange and that the cotton would be trucked out and delivered to them.

They knew, of course, that it would be a mixture of grades and supposed that each bale would be figured on or off according to the prevailing differences at that time.

The story of the attempt of Lewis W. Parker and his associates to secure delivery upon the cotton which their contracts called for should be read into the record of the present investigation, for with the exception of the elimination of a few of the lowest grades the same situation prevails today and no cotton manufacturer would dare to ask for delivery upon a contract which he held.

Lewis Parker found that on account of certain "rules" it was almost impossible to get hold of the cotton and that when some of it was finally delivered he had to take high grades at differences far greater than existed in the trade and that cotton suitable only for mattress stuffing was forced upon him at prices very little below middling.

At every turn he was delayed and robbed and always they could produce some rule of the Exchange that permitted the robbery.

After Lewis W. Parker and his associates had completed that effort to accept delivery upon a New York Cotton Exchange contract they had been so badly burnt that from that day to this no other Southern mill man has dared ask for delivery.

Less than two months ago a contract calling for March delivery of average middling cotton could be bought upon the New York Cotton Exchange for 17 cents, whereas middling cotton could not be purchased in the South for less than 18 cents, but there was nobody who had any desire to ask for delivery upon a New York contract.

The announcement by a Govern-

Cotton Crop Possibilities

THE following is a compilation of the Fossick Statistical Bureau showing what yield may be expected on increases in acreage of 5, 10, 15 and 20 per cent respectively, over harvested area in 1927-28 (Col. 1) per-acre yield is the same as in 1927-28, (Col. 2) the maximum for the past ten years, (Col. 3) the minimum for the past ten years, (Col. 4) the average for the past ten years, and (Col. 5) the average of the three weevil years 1912-22-23:

	Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3	Col. 4	Col. 5
Pounds per acre	152.2	181.9	124.5	155.5	132.1
Acreage		Yield	Yield	Yield	Yield
5% increase	13,428	16,032	10,973	13,707	11,644
10% increase	14,067	16,796	11,496	15,359	12,200
15% increase	14,707	17,559	12,018	15,012	12,753
20% increase	15,347	18,323	12,541	15,665	13,308

ment official, last fall, that cotton would be at a lower price later in the season, cost the farmers of the South many millions and it worked great injury to the cotton mills because it shook confidence in values.

Big speculators profited very handsomely by the decline which followed and while there is no proof that they had anything to do with the issuance of the statement, it was interesting to learn through the investigation now in process that two of the large dealers were in Washington on the day prior to the statement.

We are hoping that as the result of the present investigation the New York Cotton Exchange will be forced to do the honest and honorable thing and permit Southern delivery upon their contracts, thereby giving the outsider a reasonable change of success in trading.

Feeding the White Elephants

WHILE we have no positive information we are receiving reports to the effect that plans are being completed for the erection of the ten second hand machinery cotton mills, known as ten white elephants, in ten Alabama towns.

In spite of the fact that there is not a reputable cotton manufacturer in any section of the South who can be induced to assert his belief that such mills can earn dividends upon a cost of \$60 per spindle, the patriotic but foolish citizens of the ten Alabama towns seem willing to feed their dollars into the maws of the white elephants.

Being unable to refute the statement that dividends can not be expected from second hand machinery mills with any such capitalization as is proposed, those who are fathering the birth of these white elephants have undertaken to discount our statements by saying that because our headquarters are in North Carolina we wish to discourage the building of cotton mills in Alabama.

While riding into Birmingham, Ala., on a train last week, we overheard one man, presumably one of the midwives of the prospective white elephants, making that argument to another passenger, little aware that we were seated nearby.

A subscriber in Alabama means just as much to the Southern Textile Bulletin as one in North Carolina, and we solicit advertising upon the basis of the total number of subscribers and mills in the South,

and not upon the location of such mills or subscribers.

To charge that we are opposed to the erection of second hand machinery mills at \$60 per spindle simply because our headquarters are in another State, is foolish and childish and if the citizens of these ten Alabama towns have no more sense than to believe such chaff they deserve to lose the money that they are going to feed into the maws of the white elephants.

Under present conditions the cost of a new mill is approximately 40 per cent for machinery, 40 per cent buildings, and equipment, 20 per cent for power equipment, heating, etc.

These ten mills will have new building tenements, power equipment, etc., that is, 60 per cent will be new and will cost full price. The other 40 per cent, the machinery, although it will cost as much as new machinery, will be old and inefficient.

The buildings, tenements, etc., do not produce goods or have much effect upon the earning power.

The other 40 per cent upon which the production and earnings depend will be old and inefficient.

Would an intelligent man buy a new automobile with a second hand motor installed therein? That is exactly the situation that it proposed to establish in these ten Alabama towns.

It makes no difference what they say about our motives in this matter. When we know that we are right we never worry about criticisms.

If the citizens of these towns would write to some of the experienced cotton manufacturers of the South, including those in Alabama, they would hesitate a long time before investing their money in these white elephants.

We doubt very much if many of these proposed mills, if built, will be able to earn the interest upon bonded indebtedness of \$35 per spindle.

There is little prospect of the preferred stock receiving many dividends and a man buying common stock might just as well, from the start, consider it as a gift.

If there was any way we could sell short on either the common or preferred stock of the Alabama Mills Company we would not in the future need to run a textile journal in order to make a living.

Our advice to men in these Alabama towns is to build the mills, but refuse to accept second hand machinery.

Personal News

J. V. Owens is now overseer of carding at the Oconee Mills, Westminster, S. C.

M. L. King has resigned his position as overseer carding at the Clinton Cotton Mills, Clinton, S. C.

E. G. Little has become overseer carding at the Clinton Cotton Mills, Clinton, S. C.

J. G. Gambell has resigned as overseer carding at the Lonsdale Company, Seneca, S. C.

B. L. Gillard has been appointed night overseer carding at the Lonsdale Company, Seneca, S. C.

C. H. Beidler has become superintendent of the Georgia Knitting Mills, Barnesville, Ga.

Homer Carter has been promoted from master mechanic to superintendent of the Pepperell Manufacturing Company, Opelika, Ala.

J. L. Padgett has been promoted from night overseer to day overseer carding at the Lonsdale Company, Seneca, S. C.

H. B. Mebane, who for many years was an executive of the Republic Mills, Great Falls, S. C., has been elected president of the Cherokee Spinning Company, Knoxville, Tenn.

G. B. Crosby, formerly overseer of cloth room at the Henrietta Manufacturing Company, Cherokee Falls, S. C., has accepted a similar position at the Manetta Mills, Lando, S. C.

A. S. Dockins has resigned as night overseer of cloth room at the Clinton Cotton Mills, Clinton, S. C., to become overseer cloth room at the Henrietta Mills, Cherokee Falls, S. C.

Robert Robinson, formerly superintendent of the Perkins Hosiery Mills, Columbus, Ga., is organizing a company to build a new hosiery mill at Woodbury, Ga.

Wm. H. Mooney will be manager of the Hawkinsville Manufacturing Company, Hawkinsville, Ga., which has taken over the Cochran Mill No. 2, of that place.

Ralph Dockins has resigned as second hand in cloth room at the Clinton Cotton Mills, Clinton, S. C., and accepted a similar position at the Glenn-Lowry plant of the Aragon-Baldwin Mills, Whitmire, S. C.

H. P. Babbitt of Providence, R. I., is now associated with Bosson & Lane, Atlantic, Mass., as sales representative and demonstrator. Mr. Babbitt has been among the mills of New England, Pennsylvania and New Jersey during the past ten years, following practical textile manufacturing in which he has been engaged.

J. O. Blackmon has accepted a position as general superintendent of the Southern Manufacturing Company, Athens, Ga. Mr. Blackmon was connected with the Calla-

way Mills of LaGrange and New York for fifteen years, having been superintendent of Hillside Cotton Mills, LaGrange, Ga., for eight years and for the past year and a half has been manager and superintendent of Atlantic Cotton Mills, Macon, Ga.

Max Einstein's Name Omitted

The name of Max Einstein, Southern manager of the Standard Chemical Products Company, was inadvertently omitted from the printed list of those who contributed to the banquet tendered the Dyers, Bleachers, Finishers and Mercerizers Division of the Southern Textile Association at their meeting in Charlotte. Mr. Einstein's name should have appeared with those printed on the program.

Obituary

U. Smith Washburn

U. Smith Washburn, sales agent for the Southern offices of the Saco-Lowell Shops, Charlotte, died at his home on Monday morning. He had been in ill health for some months. A heart attack was the immediate cause of his death.

Mr. Washburn was a native of Massachusetts, but came South 30 years ago with the Saco-Lowell Shops. He was widely known in mill circles throughout the South and very highly regarded by all who knew him. He was a member of the Rotary Club and Southern Manufacturers Club. He was 62 years of age and is survived by his wife and several children and two brothers, A. H. and F. H. Washburn, of Charlotte.

Funeral services were conducted Wednesday at St. Martin's Episcopal Church, of which Mr. Washburn was a member.

Charles D. Bell

Spartanburg, S. C. — Charles D. Bell, secretary of Saxon Mills, died Sunday after a heart attack. Funeral services were held Tuesday.

Mr. Bell was connected with Saxon Mills for 14 years. He first entered office as assistant bookkeeper, then rose to head bookkeeper and over a year ago was made secretary of Saxon and Chesnee Mills.

Organize Textile Fraternity

A Charlotte alumni chapter of Phi Psi fraternity, national college Greek letter textile fraternity, has been organized. Officers elected were: W. A. Kennedy, president; Ted C. Albright, secretary-treasurer, and Tom W. Church, senior warden. The organization meeting was attended by A. R. Thompson, Jr., vice-president of the national body.

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MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Belmont, N. C.—The Stowe Thread Company, recently organized here by R. L. and S. P. Stowe, as noted, has received a charter. The company will erect a 5,000 spindle yarn mill.

Concord, N. C.—The report that Chas. A. Cannon was interested in building a yarn mercerizing plant at Badin, N. C., is entirely without foundation, according to statements from officials of the Cannon Manufacturing Company. Mr. Cannon is at present on a visit to Cuba.

Murfreesboro, Tenn.—The Murfreesboro Silk Mill, recently organized here by M. J. Frank & Co., of New York, expects to purchase sufficient land for a second unit of the plant.

Albertville, Ala.—Site for the proposed 10,000 spindle mill to be built here by the Alabama Mills Company has been selected and work is expected to start April 1. Robert & Co., Atlanta, are the engineers.

Reidsville, N. C.—Damage of several thousand dollars was done in Edna Cotton Mills when some one broke into the building Monday night. While the night watchman was on his shift from place to place unknown parties cut and broke the warps and patterns on 414 looms. It will be two or three weeks before the mill will again be in full operation. There is no clue to the identity of the vandals.

Hawkinsville, Ga.—The incorporators of the Hawkinsville Manufacturing Company, which has just acquired the Cochran Mill, No. 2, as noted, are: N. H. Mooney, president; Wm. H. Mooney, who is manager; James M. Brander, and Floyd W. Jefferson. The Mooneys have been operating the Superba Towel Co., in Fall River, and it is expected that the Eastern machinery will be moved to Hawkinsville.

Athens, Ala.—Further expansion is indicated for the Wellman Mills, with the announcement that the company has let a contract to the Athens Lumber Company for the construction of 25 additional houses for employees.

The company also is making an addition to its recently installed knitting department. Present employees number about 250, with the prospect of many more when housing accommodations are provided.

Hartsville, S. C.—Hartsville Dyeing and Finishing Company, Fred C. Voegeli, president, Easton, Pa.; Robt. W. Bole, treasurer, New York; capital \$450,000; preparing to begin work on spur track leading to mill; site of 20 acres parallel to Black Creek with natural drainage; buildings will be 80x800 ft, part 1 and 2 story; dismantle plant at Easton; start work on bleaching, dyeing and finishing plant April 15; Robert & Co., Inc., engineers, Atlanta, Ga.

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Clinton, S. C.—The Clinton Cotton Mills have recently installed 3,000 new spindles, according to William J. Bailey, president and treasurer. Eight thousand additional spindles will be installed as soon as a suitable building can be erected, which will be during the coming spring and summer, Mr. Bailey said.

Woodbury, Ga.—Robert Robinson, who was formerly superintendent of the Perkins Cotton & Hosiery Mills, at Columbus, is now promoting the organization of a \$100,000 hosiery mill at Woodbury. It is understood that one-half of the stock has been subscribed to by the people of Woodbury while the remaining stock is being sold to outside capital.

Magnolia, Ark.—The Magnolia Cotton Mill Company, which is to sell its product through McCampbell & Co., expects to be offering cloth in the market shortly. This new mill is believed to be the first new individual unit, planned and built entirely, everything co-ordinated to run one on particular cloth. The Magnolia Mill will make 37-inch, 100x60, 4.10 yard carded broadcloth.

The equipment includes 12 cards, 5,328 spindles and 112 looms. J. R. Wikle, who was in charge of the Elia Division of the Consolidated Textile Corp., is managing operations at the new Magnolia Mill.

T. S. Grayson is president; J. O. Davis, vice-president; and J. B. Lee Hutcheson, vice-president; J. L. secretary-treasurer. It is stated there is 10 times the cotton needed to run the mill, grown in its vicinity. J. E. Sirrine & Co., were the engineers.

Clinton, S. C.—Negotiations have been closed by which Clinton landed a \$100,000 broad silk mill to be erected within the next few months. The proposition was sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce in conjunction with Sidney M. Edelstein & Co., industrial engineers. The principals in the new corporation are W. J. Hadfield and Sol Stutz, of the Hazelton Heights Silk Corp., of Hazelton, Pa., and the Newburgh Silk Co. of Newburgh, N. Y.

The plant at its beginning will employ approximately 75 workers, with an average weekly payroll of \$1,000.

Carrollton, Ga.—The Caroline Mills, a new yarn mill, recently organized at Carrollton, is now ready for operation with a unit of 4,000 spindle, spinning medium count yarns.

The machinery, which was obtained from the East, has been installed in a brand new, completely equipped two-story brick building near the Carroll Mills.

Caroline Mills plan to operate day and night shifts employing over 100 people. The mill is electrically equipped throughout, having direct

motor drives on the greater portion of its equipment.

The capital stock is owned entirely by local people and the officers and directors consist of the following: Judge C. E. Roop, chairman; B. F. Boykins, president; L. J. Brock, vice-president; G. C. Cook, treasurer; P. L. Shaefer, secretary and general manager; J. A. Mandeville, Leon Hood, C. A. Brock, G. Thugie, E. T. Steed, H. P. Worthy, S. C. Boykin.

Luray, Va.—Four carloads of looms and auxiliary machinery for the new Berryville Silk Mill, 30 miles north of here, have arrived in that city from New Jersey and are being set up preparatory to the opening of a workmen's school for unskilled labor.

The concern which has mills in New Jersey and High Point, N. C., are being aided by the Berryville Chamber of Commerce and approximately 100 machines working on a double shift basis will be put in operation on the completion of the new building now under construction. The company will operate a second plant in the same section upon completion of the present one.

Pine Bluff, Ark.—Property of the Arkansas Textile Company, organized several years ago, was sold to the Pine Bluff Cotton Mills Company, an organization recently incorporated by directors of the textile mill to buy the property, for \$98,000. No other bids were received by the commissioner.

The new owners of the property, which includes a large brick building and all machinery, declined to announce their plans in regard to the mill, but indicated that it will be reorganized and soon will be reopened.

The property was sold under a suit to foreclose on a \$100,000 mortgage held by the directors of the textile mill. About a year ago the Arkansas Textile Company was re-financed, the directors putting \$100,-

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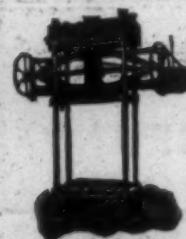
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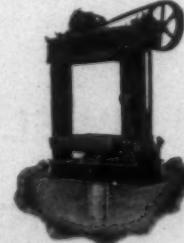
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000 into the mill, taking a mortgage against the property.

The Pine Bluff Cotton Mill Company is capitalized at \$75,000.

Narrow Sheetings and Drills Group Meet

Spartanburg, S. C.—Approximately \$75,000,000 would be added to every cotton crop produced in the South if a sufficient import duty were placed on burlap materials, grown or woven in India, members of the Narrow Sheetings and Drills Groups of the Cotton-Textile Institute, in session here Friday were told by mill authorities.

Members of the two groups met for the purpose of discussing ways and means by which cotton goods can be substituted for burlap products. They also discussed new uses of cotton goods and plans by which the import duties on burlap could be increased.

The meeting was held in the interesting of cotton growers as well as manufacturers, as the mills would be in a position to use and pay for the raw material in case there was sufficient demand for the cloth.

W. J. Vereen, of Moultrie, Ga., chairman of the group, said that in 1926 there were 597,854,068 yards of burlap imported into this country from India and that a large portion of this had been substituted for cotton goods.

Mr. Vereen said that the import duty on the India product was practically free, being only one cent per pound.

In speaking of mill conditions throughout the South, Mr. Vereen said that all of them have been forced to reduce production on account of the heavy importation of burlap.

It was explained that as the demand for the mill products have been reduced to such a large percentage on account of these imported goods, the factories have been forced to reduce production.

As a result, there has been considerable short time employment throughout the South.

It is believed the price of cotton would be considerably advanced in case proper adjustments could be made in regard to the present conditions. The demand for cotton would be considerably increased, it was said.

1927 Crop 12,950,473 Bales

Washington, D. C.—The 1927 cotton crop was placed by the Census Bureau at 12,950,473 equivalent 500 pound bales compared with 17,977,374 bales in 1926 and 16,103,679 in 1925.

The size of the crop was determined by the final gining canvass of the year. The Department of Agriculture estimated the crop at 12,789,000 bales in its final estimate last December.

The total crop comprised 12,777,505 running bales including 550,178 round bales counted as half bales compared with 17,755,070 bales including 663,786 round bales for 1926 and 16,122,516 bales including 351,121 round bales for 1925.

By States.

The total production in equivalent 500 pound bales by States follows:

Alabama 1,192,262.
Arizona 91,589.
Arkansas 999,657.
California 91,177.
Florida 15,496.
Georgia 1,099,568.
Louisiana 547,437.
Mississippi 1,355,093.

Missouri 114,125.
New Mexico 65,249.
North Carolina 860,876.
Oklahoma 1,036,060.
South Carolina 729,942.
Texas 4,354,621.
Tennessee 356,755.
Virginia 30,432.
All other States 6,532.

World Cotton Consumption

Washington, D. C.—World mill consumption of cotton of all growths was 12,987,000 running bales for the six months ended January 31, 1928, or an increase of 2 per cent over consumption during the same period last season, but a decrease of 1 per cent from the consumption for the preceding six months, according to a cable received by the foreign service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association, Manchester, England.

World mill consumption of American cotton amounted to 98,226,000 running bales for the half year ended January 31, 1928, compared with 7,423,000 bales for the same period

last season, an increase of 11 per cent, but there was a decrease of 2 per cent from the consumption of 8,357,000 bales for the six months ended July 31, 1927.

World mill stocks of all growths were 4,882,000 running bales on January 31, 1928, or 3 per cent greater than a year ago, and 9 per cent lower than six months ago. World mill stocks of American cotton totaled 2,867,000 running bales, compared with 2,982,000 bales January 31, 1927, and 3,020,000 bales July 31, 1927. Stocks of Indian, Egyptian and other growths were larger than on the same date last year, and compared with stocks on July 31, 1927 stocks of Indian and Egyptian were smaller and other growths larger.

February Cotton Consumption Lower

Washington, D. C.—Cotton consumed during February, the Census Bureau announced totalled 573,810 bales of lint and 56,153 bales of linters, compared with 582,417 of lint and 54,471 of linters in January this year and 589,51 of lint and 61,285 of linters in February last year.

Thursday, March 22, 1928.

Statistics for cotton growing States include:

Cotton consumed during February 429,713 bales compared with 438,977 in January this year and 425,164 in February last year.

Cotton on hand February 29 was held as follows:

In consuming establishments 1,124,955 bales compared with 1,170,909 on January 31 this year and 1,309,215 on February 18 last year.

In public storage and at compresses 3,998,439 bales compared with 4,708,667 on January 31 this year and 5,078,237 on February 28 last year.

Cotton spindles active during February numbered 17,843,812 compared with 17,841,158 in January this year and 17,546,072 in February last year.

Cotton on hand February 29 was held as follows:

In consuming establishments 1,668,650 bales of lint and 233,662 of linters compared with 1,706,893 of lint and 228,436 of linters on January 31 this year and 1,931,794 of lint and 195,811 of linters on February 28 last year.

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We do the engineering, and have had 32 years experience solving water problems satisfactorily for textile mills.

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presses 4,312,929 bales of lint and 63,599 of linters compared with 5,014,029 and 57,690 on January 31 this year and 5,453,313 and 72,322 on February 28 last year.

Imports during February totalled 38,200 bales compared with 41,445 in January this year and 39,702 in February last year.

Exports during February totalled 634,000 bales including 20,446 bales of linters compared with 728,935 including 16,806 of linters in January this year and 1,010,507 including 31,818 of linters in February last year.

Cotton spindles active during February numbered 31,687,012 compared with 31,697,876 in January this year and 32,878,280 in February last year.

Greenville County High in Spindles

Greenville, S. C.—Greenville county now has 767,388 spindles, according to figures compiled by the Chamber of Commerce. The latest figures include the 10,296 spindles being installed in the Slater Mill at Marietta, which are soon to be in operation. The total, however, does not include the Lullwater Mill, which is listed in all textile directories, but which has been largely dismantled and the majority of the machinery removed to other cities.

The completion of the Slater Mill increases the total number of spindles for Greenville county, but does not change this county's rank in the textile world. Greenville county still ranks sixth among all counties in the United States, being surpassed by Bristol, R. I.; Providence; Gastonia, N. C.; Spartanburg, S. C., and Hillsborough, N. H.

The total looms in the county were found to be 21,352, this including the 720 recently installed in the Slater Mill, but which are not yet in full operation.

Chattahoochee Valley Association

Columbus, Ga. — The Chattahoochee Valley Textile Association was organized here Friday night when representative from all the mills in this territory met to form what is to be a subsidiary of the Georgia Textile Operating Executives.

More than 75 were present, including agents, superintendents, assistant superintendents, and overseers of duck, fabric and yarn mills, and knitting plants. Paul K. McKinney, vice-president and treasurer of the Swift Manufacturing Company, was principal speaker. He stressed the importance of exchanging ideas among the mills at this dull period of business and said competition is greater today than ever before.

Frank Heymer, superintendent of the Eagle and Phenix Mills, was elected president of the organization. Frank W. Perea, superintendent of the Swift Manufacturing Company, was elected vice-president, and George Hodges was elected secretary. The group will have monthly meetings.



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Pacific and Mid-West Representatives

THE CIBA CO., INC.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. CHICAGO, ILL.

Dyers, Bleachers, Finishers and Mercerizers Meet in Charlotte

(Continued from Page 25)

tory stage to the plant stage comparatively easy. Failure to understand, evaluate, and control each and every one of these factors may result in failure in the plant, even though the general theory of the process may be correct.

Team Work

It is a known fact that most of the successful new processes of today, not only in the textile but all other industries, are the result of successful team work in the plant between the technical and the practical men. You might think that the technical men represent theory and the practical men practice, but such is certainly not always the case. Often the theory of the practical man who has had years of contact with this or similar processes may be more nearly correct than that of the technical man, who may have a misconception, misunderstanding, or lack complete knowledge of the exact process in all its intricacies. This is where real team work counts.

And right here I am going to say something that I hope does not fit a single man present. There are some men in every plant who seem to delight in seeing the other fellow's theory or process fail. They will even deliberately try to throw a wrench in the wheels of progress in order to discredit some other man's work of theory. Probably many of you have seen this actually happen. Everybody will agree that it is certainly not the proper attitude to secure advancement in the mill or industry, yet I know of one mill owner who himself practices such a short-sighted policy towards his own employees, so that they can not claim credit for the development of certain processes and demand more pay. Later he advances the idea himself, puts it over if possible, and claims all the credit. You may imagine that this mill is not as successful as it might be under different conditions.

When Theory and Practice Disagree

Theory, or rather the hypothesis, and mill practice do not always agree. We have all seen things actually done in practice that according to theory did not appear practical or possible. Many such processes would never have been attempted by a scientist but are developed by the practical men in the mill. They are possible because of some defect in the hypothesis, some loophole or exception which every scientist has overlooked, or to a misapplication of an otherwise correct theory.

The dyeing of rayon with the direct dyestuffs is an excellent example of this type of error. Until a few years ago it was considered that the dyestuffs most soluble in water, and which gave the most level shades on cotton, were best adapted for level direct colors on viscose. It was also theoretically considered desirable to allow the rayon to remain in the bath for a considerable time, in order to level up. More recently it has been found in practice that the very colors which are the least truly soluble, in other words those which form highly colloidal solutions and have the least capillary attraction for the rayon fiber, are the most suitable for use in obtaining level shades upon viscose and that the best results are obtained by dyeing for only a short time at a relatively high temperature in the absence of all salts. More is a case where the theory was correct in its application to cotton but was incorrectly applied to viscose. It was originally developed for cotton, and just as long as it was confined in its application to cotton it filled the bill, but when it was applied to viscose it failed completely and caused many dyers a lot of trouble and worry.

In the same way, when we consider the action of various reagents on rayon we can not apply the theories for cotton, in that viscose cellulose is a great deal more sensitive to most reagents than is cotton cellulose. One of the latest and most interesting control factors adapted for use in many mill operations is what the technical men call "pH Control." Undoubtedly much remains to be learned regarding the methods whereby this factor can be controlled, as well as its applications, but it is destined to become an important part of our theories and practice chemistry and dyeing of the future. Today it is still largely theory, but tomorrow it will be a matter of practice in many mills. Here we have a case where the theory is leading the practice.

In the textile field we find many other instances where the theory and practice do not always coincide in every way. In many cases it is the hypothesis that is at fault, while in others the practice is not according to the best theory. Theoretically, it is impossible to fill the same hole in a piece of goods twice, but many of you finishers know that in some cases you do have to back-fill the goods twice in order to get the desired result. Probably this may be due to an incomplete filling of the hole the first time, or to the shrinkage of the filling material upon drying. In any case, the practical man has to get the results whether it is according to theory or not, so he sometimes fills the hole twice.

As pointed out by Mr. Brookes today, theoretically certain vat colors are fast to chlorine bleaching, but actually in practice we find that certain colors as applied in one plant are fast to proper bleaching, while the same color as

**strength
of the keystone**

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applied in some other plant is not. Theoretically both should be equally fast, but some slight change in the process of application causes sufficient change in the properties of the color to considerably alter its bleeding or marking-off properties in kier boiling, etc.

Theoretically, it may appear that in bleaching you should get just as good whites upon cotton goods by chemicking them once in a 1 degree Tw. chlorine bath as in a 0.5 degree Tw. bath twice. However, the second process often works out much the best.

Theoretically, we should be able to get just as complete a sulfonation of castor or other oil in one operation as in a second sulfonation. However, in practice it is found impossible to do this. Probably the reason for this is that if we do get as much sulfur into the oil in the first sulfonation as we do with the double sulfonation, a large part of it is split off in the washing process and removed. Therefore, in the manufacture of the double sulfonated oils, after the first sulfonation the oil is washed in the usual manner to remove the impurities, by-products, etc., and again sulfonated in such a manner as to require a less drastic after-treatment which might remove a part of this high sulfur content. The result is that in practice we actually have double and even triple sulfonated oils, while in theory there does not appear to be any particular reason for double or triple sulfonation. After all, in a sulfonated oil it is only the combined sulfur that counts; and the higher this is, the more soluble the oil and the less it is affected by the presence of lime or mineral acids in the bath.

According to theory and some practice, it may appear impossible to scour mineral oils out of rayon or wool goods. Yet it is being done every day. The secret is the selection of the correct reagents and their proper use. However, it can not be done very successfully by the older methods and with the usual reagents. In this case, as in many others, success demands the application of a new theory in practice.

In many mills we find processes that are not conducted according to the best theory. Sometimes the special conditions and demands of the mill may obviate the commonly accepted theory, but in a good many plants there is considerable room for improvement by a closer co-operation between theory and practice.

Before closing I would like to add just a word or two regarding the value of the young college man in the textile industry. As you all probably know, I am connected with the Chemistry and Dyeing Department of the Textile School at Clemson College. There, as at every other college, we endeavor to train the textile students in the fundamentals of science, including chemistry, physics, engineering, and a few other things, as well as to teach them to apply these principles to the many and various theories and practices of the textile industry. All any student ever gets in college, no matter where he attends, is a very fundamental and rather too thin training in the many subjects necessary for a well balanced education. However, when the young man gets out into industry, if he has applied himself, he has an excellent foundation upon which to build.

If he will just realize that he only has this foundation and if he has the ambition for more knowledge and experience, there is no limit as to just how far he may go in industry or how valuable he may become to any organization. Even as recent graduates, working with and under older and more practical men, these young men should be of some assistance in most mills in obtaining a closer relation between theory and practice, without which there can be very little progress in industry. Only by constant team work between theory and practice is it possible to obtain the very best and most economical results in any mill; and, after all, that is what you are all after.

"Loyalty and Cooperation in Producing More Marketable Merchandise," was the subject of a very forceful address by Harvey W. Moore, of Charlotte, treasurer of the Brown Manufacturing Company, Concord, N. C. Mr. Moore said:

Loyalty and Co-operation With a View to Producing More Marketable Merchandise

Harvey W. Moore, Secretary and Treasurer, Brown Manufacturing Co.

In the very few minutes that your toastmaster has allotted to me I shall not attempt to talk to you on technical matters, matters of chemical reaction, dye-vat mixtures, and what not, for two very good reasons. The first is that you have probably had enough of that; and the second is that I am thoroughly incapable of talking to you along that line. But I should like to impress on you, if I could, something of the human relationship that I believe exists between you and your occupation and the grey goods that you finish; and that relation that goes further and passes through the executive office of the corporation for which you work and from that through the sales organization in New York City or wherever it is that sells those goods; and that human relationship going still further from you to the ultimate buyer or purchaser of those goods. That human element, gentlemen, or human relationship, has been expanded upon, talked upon, by no less an industrial manager or man of no less prominence in industrial management than Charles M. Schwab, who says that the new concept of industrial management realizes

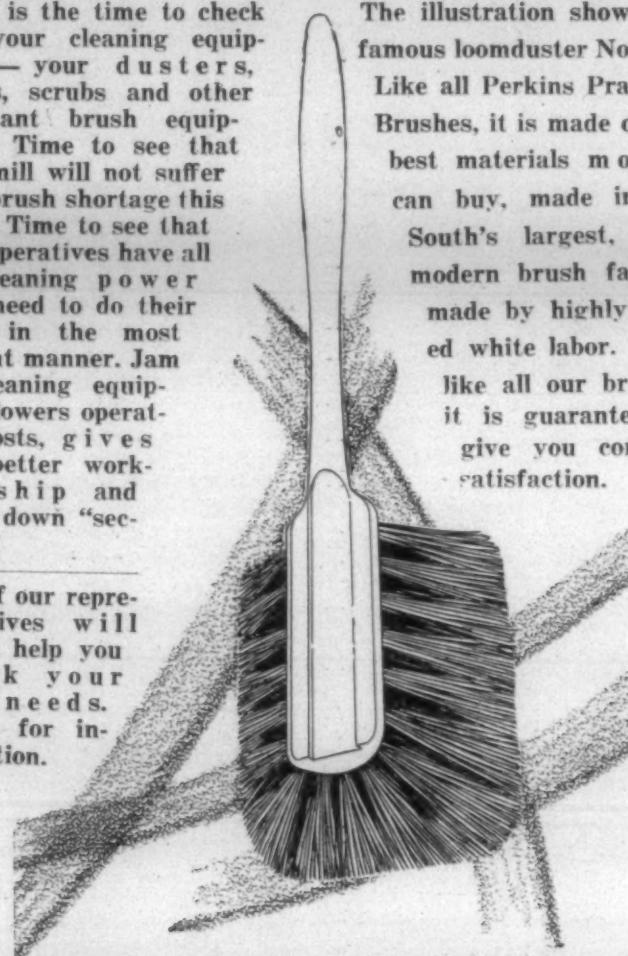
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Thursday, March 22, 1928.

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Bristol, R. I.

Probable Cotton Acreage

In order to get reliable information relative to the probably increase or decrease in cotton acreage, we sent letters to various sections of the South and we give below the replies received.

We did not send any to North Carolina or South Carolina as we have been over a good portion of these two States and feel confident that they will not show an increase in excess of 2 per cent.

The reports from various towns as related to their immediate section were as follows:

Augusta, Ga.

About same as last year according to county farm demonstrator.

Athens, Ga.

6 per cent increase.

Commerce, Ga.

Same as last year.

Social Circle, Ga.

20 per cent increase.

Jefferson, Ga.

3 to 5 per cent increase.

Atco, Ga.

Gainesville, Ga.

Same as last year.

Atlanta, Ga.

5 per cent increase.

Griffin, Ga.

Same as last year according to county agent.

Eastman, Ga.

Too early to say, but do not anticipate any increase in acreage.

Albany, Ga.

10 to 15 per cent increase.

Columbus, Ga.

7 per cent increase.

Fitzgerald, Ga.

Same as last year.

Huntsville, Ala.

5 per cent increase.

Huntsville, Ala.

Due to so much rain farmers are late with plowing. Difficult to estimate acreage.

Alabama City, Ala.

8 per cent increase.

Jacksonville, Ala.

5 per cent increase.

Roanoke, Ala.

10 per cent increase.

Lafayette, Ala.

3 per cent increase.

Anniston, Ala.

5 per cent increase.

Siluria, Ala.

10 per cent increase.

Eufaula, Ala.

Slight increase but weather and price may change that.

Sylacauga, Ala.

Some increase over last year.

Laurel, Miss.

7 per cent increase.

Tupelo, Miss.

10 per cent increase.

Jackson, Miss.

10 to 15 per cent increase was in prospect; heavy rains may result in less acreage.

Sherman, Tex.

Same as last year.

Cuero, Texas

10 per cent increase.

Dallas, Texas

5 per cent increase.

Houston, Texas

10 per cent increase.

Dennison, Texas

Same as last year.

West, Texas

5 per cent increase. A great deal of corn will be planted.

Bonham, Texas

Same as last year. This applies to Fannin, Lamar, Grayson and Hunt counties.

Pay Tribute to Gossets

Appreciation of the services rendered the Williamston Mills, Riverside Manufacturing Company, Ladlassie Mills, Gossett Dyeing and Finishing Company, by James P. Gossett, executive officers, were expressed in resolutions adopted at a joint meeting of the directors of the mills. The resolutions follow:

WHEREAS, we have taken the first step looking toward the consolidation of Williamston Mills, Riverside Manufacturing Company, Toxaway Mills, Ladlassie Mills and Gossett Dyeing and Finishing Company into one corporation to be known as Gossett Mills, and

"WHEREAS, we are holding what will probably be the last meeting of the board of directors of each of these corporations and the boards of the several corporations being now jointly assembled, it is fitting that we give some expression of our appreciation to those who have been responsible for the success of these enterprises and particularly to Mr. James P. Gossett, and that we spread upon the minutes and make permanent record of our appreciation, and

"WHEREAS, Mr. James P. Gossett, more than a quarter of a century ago, became connected with the textile industry of this State, he and his associates organizing Williamston Mills in the year 1900, and

"WHEREAS, from that comparatively small beginning, by his untiring effort and sound judgment, upon a foundation of absolute integrity and assisted by the conscientious and faithful cooperation of those whom he has associated with himself particularly his son B. B. Gossett, he has developed industries of vast importance to Anderson county and to the State of South Carolina with plants located at Williamston, Anderson, and Pendleton which have not only proved profitable investments for the stockholders, but have given employment to our people, have furnished markets for the farmers of our section and have added to the wealth and prosperity of this county and of this State, and

"WHEREAS, in addition to these material things, James P. Gossett has builded and, in the time to come, will leave behind him an even greater heritage in the younger men whom he has associated with himself and has aided in developing.

"NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the assembled boards of directors of Williamston Mills, Riverside Manufacturing Company, Toxaway Mills, Ladlassie Mills and Gossett Dyeing and Finishing Company, that we, as the directors of these several corporations express to James P. Gossett and to B. B. Gossett and to those who have been associated with them in these enterprises, our appreciation for what has been accomplished and our faith and confidence as to the future."

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53
STEEL AND WIRE
QUALITY PRODUCTS
service plants
erect fence
manufacture
America's first wire fence - since 1883

Alabama-Mississippi-Louisiana Division Holds Interesting Meeting

(Continued from Page 10)

W. C. RYCKMAN (New Orleans, La.): 1 1/4.

C. J. STROTHER (Shawmut, Ala.): I was just trying to get some information here as to why this fellow is getting better production than we are.

CHAIRMAN COOK: I think Mr. Ryckman is trying to eat his pie and have it, too. I certainly agree with what Mr. Jennings has said, and I honestly don't see how you can hope to have even work carding that heavy.

J. L. JENNINGS (Fairfax, Ala.): How many processes of picking do you have?

W. C. RYCKMAN (New Orleans, La.): Two.

J. L. JENNINGS (Fairfax, Ala.): Is it even on your breaker pickers?

W. C. RYCKMAN (New Orleans, La.): Yes. Our breaker laps average within 3 ounces of average weight. I am not a criterion, but I believe that is pretty good regularity.

CHAIRMAN COOK: It would be interesting, if we had some overseers of carding to give us their experience about this matter.

Z. H. MANGUM (Birmingham, Ala.): He said he had two-process picking. I have two-process picking on 26, and only two pickings.

CHAIRMAN COOK: Do you get even work?

Z. H. MANGUM (Birmingham, Ala.): No. (Laughter.)

W. C. RYCKMAN (New Orleans, La.): One more question. Mr. Jennings said we are carding too heavy. I want to get several men to tell me what is the proper carding to get good work.

JOHN H. HOWARTH (Lanett, Ala.): I don't know because I have to run 200. I would feel that I could be on easy street if they would put me on 140. I was in a mill not long ago, and the first room I went into was the card room. I knew how many spindles they had, and I said, "My Lord, what are you doing with all these cards?" It looked to me like there were two acres of them running. They were running about 60 pounds a day, and he was taking off pretty nice work.

J. L. JENNINGS (Fairfax, Ala.): On 1 1/4-inch roving I would suggest about 160, not over that.

JOHN H. HOWARTH (Lanett, Ala.): I figure about 55 a week, of ten hours.

CHAIRMAN COOK: I think it is a question of whether quality and cost are more important to you than strength. I judge practically 150 to 160 pounds, 11-hour day, ought to give a fellow a pretty nice chance.

W. C. RYCKMAN (New Orleans, La.): You would have to run cards at night to do that?

CHAIRMAN COOK: Yes, sir.

Have you got any other questions to bring up?

JOHN H. HOWARTH (Lanett, Ala.): We will fight that thing out some time at a Carders' Meeting.

CHAIRMAN COOK: Will somebody else bring up another question, so we can discuss it right quickly? Our time is passing.

Porcupine Beater

H. G. AGNEW (Lafayette, Ala.): I would like to hear from somebody on the Porcupine Beater. What is your experience?

J. L. JENNINGS (Fairfax, Ala.): We use a Buckley on the breakers, and blade beater on the intermediates and Porcupine on the other. I use one beater.

Question: Have you made any tests as between one and two beaters?

J. L. JENNINGS (Fairfax, Ala.): No.

CHAIRMAN COOK: Personally I have not made any experiments on it, but another one of the mills in our group has made an exhaustive test, and as a result on their finisher pickers they replaced all their Kirschners with Porcupine beaters. They were troubled before that with naps and balled-up fibres. They were making blankets. They claimed it absolutely eliminated it, and they replaced every beater in the mill with Porcupine or Buckley beaters.

H. G. AGNEW (Lafayette, Ala.): I am getting ready to experiment now. The machine builders have requested that I put this Porcupine beater the first beater next to my apron on my breakers and leave my other one as it is. That is what they have suggested. I have two breakers. I am going to put it in on one, and I was hoping some one had had some experience on the thing before I went ahead. I am going to run a test.

CHAIRMAN COOK: Has anybody else any experience with Porcupine beaters?

W. C. RYCKMAN (New Orleans, La.): We had Buckley beaters on the opener, and we took them out and put in blade beaters. We took out blade beaters on the finishers and put Kirschner beaters in.

JOHN H. HOWARTH (Lafayette, Ala.): I have 76 cards and 7,000 spindles.

W. C. RYCKMAN (New Orleans, La.): We have 214 cards and 35,000 spindles. We have 1,300 looms, and the looms are hungry all the while.

CHAIRMAN COOK: We will be interested at the next meeting to find out what you find out about that.

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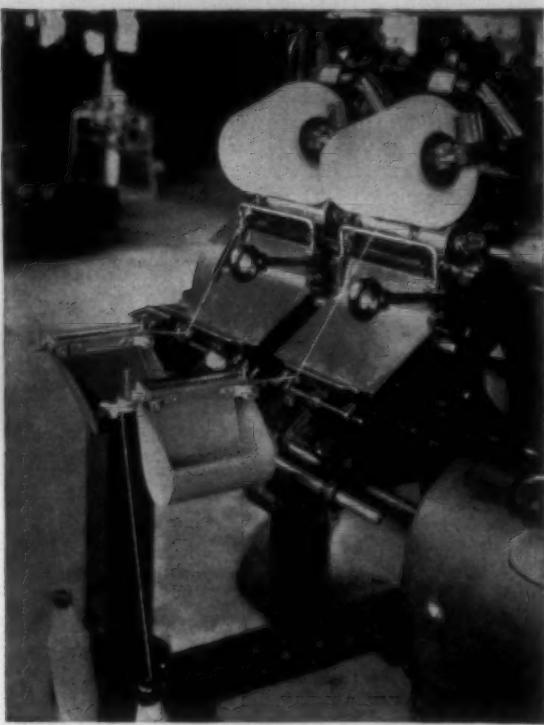
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JOHN H. HOWARTH (Lanett, Ala.): When you run that test, you ought to make your application for membership in the Arkwrights. When you run that test through and make a thorough report to the Arkwrights you can be a member of the Arkwrights.

CHAIRMAN COOK: You are only going to conduct that test on the breaker picker?

H. G. AGNEW (Lafayette, Ala.): I am going to take it on through. The shop requests that I put it next to my apron, but I am going to take it on through.

CHAIRMAN COOK: Is there any other question now to be suggested?

Card Stripping

W. C. RYCKMAN (New Orleans, La.): When we strip our cards, I believe it has become customary to allow some of the sliver to run on the floor before patching up the ends. I want to know, if possible, just how much is necessary to run on the floor after stripping before the sliver becomes its normal weight again.

H. G. AGNEW (Lafayette, Ala.): I have made no test of that. We try to make them run it on the floor, but I don't think they run it long enough.

A Member: We find that it is well to run one card ahead.

H. G. AGNEW (Lafayette, Ala.): We let them go $2\frac{1}{2}$ cards before we put up. We let it run while we are stripping $2\frac{1}{2}$ cards.

CHAIRMAN COOK: And you get even sliver?

H. G. AGNEW (Lafayette, Ala.): No; it will help it.

CHAIRMAN COOK: The sliver will be pretty close to standard weight?

H. G. AGNEW (Lafayette, Ala.): Nearer than it would be otherwise.

ROBERT W. PHILIP (Atlanta, Ga.): You don't think it would be of advantage to let it run longer?

H. G. AGNEW (Lafayette, Ala.): I expect it would. We strip every other card. We strip this one, skip this one, and go around that way, and we have an idea that helps evenness.

CHAIRMAN COOK: Why, Mr. Agnew?

H. G. AGNEW (Lafayette, Ala.): I don't know unless it is you get further away from your card. As those come come off, this one is running uneven and this one even. Then, when you doff, the ultimate mixture of your stock is better.

CHAIRMAN COOK: You have got as many uneven slivers going in at the same time?

H. G. AGNEW (Lafayette, Ala.): Well, you have got at least three good cards running in.

W. C. RYCKMAN (New Orleans, La.): Tell us about that continuous stripper, Mr. Mangum.

Z. H. MANGUM (Birmingham, Ala.): I am not able to do that. We had one card that we could get pretty near an even sliver from. We have had that on about six or eight months, and we are very much impressed. We doubted the feasibility of it. We have it only on one card. We have made tests from that card several different times, and the information we have from that card is that it is just about what is claimed for it. Our tests bore Mr. Belger out in his statement.

Question: What is the condition of your cylinder?

Z. H. MANGUM (Birmingham, Ala.): We thought it would dull it, and we started to grind it about twice as often. Mr. Belger came in and suggested that it was wrong, that we should not do it.

CHAIRMAN COOK: Did he suggest burnishing?

Z. H. MANGUM (Birmingham, Ala.): Yes. So far as our observation and tests go, we got just as good results from it. The breaking strength is proportionately higher as the weight increases. We are taking about 1 13-100 per cent heavier roving from that than we did from one we had, and almost $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent more than we did from another. We have variations between certain cards. The average would run $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent heavier from the Belger card than from the other two. The breaking strength was proportionately higher for the spun yarn from the Belger card than the other, not more than the increase would justify, however. So far as the looks of the web in front of the cards is concerned, I could see no difference between that and any other well ground card. The long fibres were fewer. He claimed it would take out those long fibres, and our observation is that we have fewer long fibres from the fact that we do away with the flat strip.

JOHN H. HOWARTH (Lanett, Ala.): The only test we have made on it so far was in the weight, and we find that that varied. You might say that we would test today, and it might be a little heavier sliver, and the next day it might be the same, but the most thorough test was in the showing up of the cloth. We took six pieces of cloth off of the Belger and one just ordinary work. We put them on the table and have people pick them up. Some would pick out the Belger and others didn't pick it out, as they didn't see enough difference to show. We have not gotten to the end of it yet. We think there is something in it.

H. G. AGNEW (Lafayette, Ala.): What about the cost?

JOHN H. HOWARTH (Lanett, Ala.): They claim it will pay for itself in about 18 months. I don't know what the cost is.

Question: How often do you grind it? Do you skip a time?

Answer: We skip a time.

JOHN H. HOWARTH (Lanett, Ala.): We had a young fellow down there working on it. He is there yet, unless he left Friday, doing some work on it, going over it. I left him in charge of Mr. Jennings. He had some other way he wanted to set it, to do something with it. I really think there is something in it.

CHAIRMAN COOK: Is there any other question you want to ask about that, **Mr. Ryckman?**

W. C. RYCKMAN (New Orleans, La.): I think not.

CHAIRMAN COOK: Is it necessary to bring a card to complete stop to get efficient stripping?

Z. M. MANGUM (Birmingham, Ala.): What kind of stripping?

CHAIRMAN COOK: Roller.

W. Y. HARRISON (Laurel, Miss.): Going around over the country, I have found out that I didn't get efficient stripping by overspeeding. If you let your card run along slow, it makes it better than if it went in there at 50 or 60 revolutions.

CHAIRMAN COOK: Are there any other questions? Is there anything else anybody wants to bring up now? Time is getting along pretty fast.

Thanks to Georgia Men

Z. H. MANGUM (Birmingham, Ala.): I would like to ask some one who is qualified to make some expression of appreciation to the Georgia men for their continuous courtesy in asking the Alabama men to attend their meetings. I notice some of the Alabama men attend those meetings pretty regularly, but I have not been attending, and yet those fellows send me invitations continuously, and I think they are due some recognition from this body of men for the courtesy of these invitations they continually send us.

CHAIRMAN COOK: I think you have expressed our feelings about the situation. I certainly agree with you that they have been more than courteous and thoughtful in extending us these invitations. We would like for Mr. Philip to convey that thought from this body to the Georgia men at their next meeting, and at that meeting we would like for "Bob" to convey to those men the suggestion that we would be more than delighted to have them at our meetings.

ROBERT W. PHILIP (Atlanta, Ga.): They are meeting on the 20th in Atlanta, and we will be more than pleased to have anybody here attend that meeting.

CHAIRMAN COOK: If there is nothing further to come before the house, I suppose it is in order to have a motion for adjournment. However, if anybody else has anything to bring up, we will discuss it.

Layout for 40s Filling

Question: We are trying to make 40s filling out of $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch cotton. What would be a good lineup as far as weights and drafts and so forth are concerned?

(The member asking this question gave an outline of data to the meeting, and one or two of the gentlemen present stated that they would send to him in writing a suggestion as to a proper lineup.)

CHAIRMAN COOK: Are there any other subjects to be brought up for discussion?

Size of Trumpet

W. M. PRIVETT (Stonewall, Miss.): I would like some information as to the proper sized trumpet for a .66-grain sliver. We have $\frac{1}{8}$ th. We are figuring on changing and putting in a new kind.

W. C. RYCKMAN (New Orleans, La.): I think that is too deep for almost everybody.

CHAIRMAN COOK: The biggest trouble I have with trumpets is this variation in size.

W. M. PRIVETT (Stonewall, Miss.): Do you think $\frac{1}{8}$ th-inch hole in the trumpet is all right?

W. C. RYCKMAN (New Orleans, La.): To the best of my recollection ours is $\frac{1}{8}$, and we run 66-grain sliver.

C. C. COBB (Geneva, Ala.): I think $\frac{1}{8}$ is too small. We run 50-grain sliver and have $\frac{1}{8}$.

W. M. PRIVETT (Stonewall, Miss.): If you went to a heavier trumpet, you would make it larger?

C. C. COBB (Geneva, Ala.): Yes.

W. M. PRIVETT (Stonewall, Miss.): What would you judge would be about right?

C. C. COBB (Geneva, Ala.): About 3-16.

CHAIRMAN COOK: I should judge it is largely a matter of experimenting. Are there any further questions to come up? If there is nothing further to come up, the meeting is now adjourned.

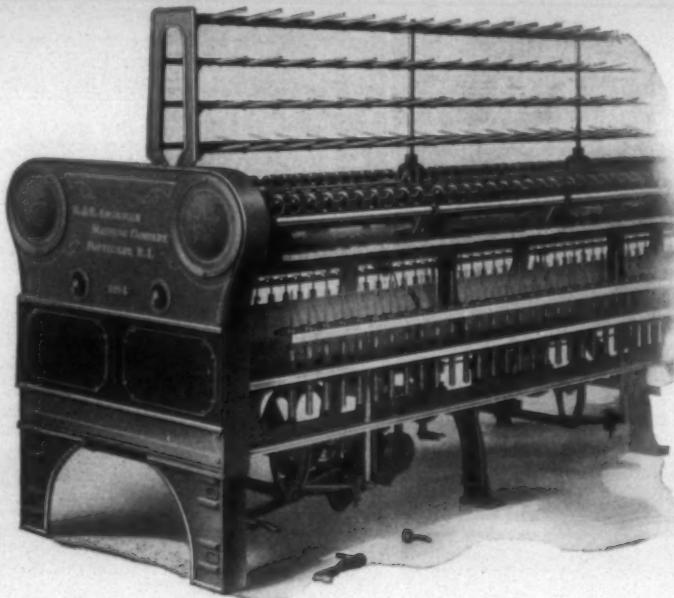
We trust everybody will be back at the next meeting. If every man here today comes to the next meeting, together with the others who will be there, we will be confident of a fine attendance, and we certainly expect to see all of you back in the Fall.

(For list of those present at this meeting, see Page 43)

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Attendance at Dyers, Bleachers and Finishers Meeting

Among those who attended the meeting of the Dyers, Bleachers, Finishers and Mercerizers Division of the Southern Textile Association were:

Allen, R. H., Dyer, Roberdel Mfg. Co. No. 2, Rockingham, N. C.
Allen, W. L., Overseer Dyeing, Leak Mfg. Co., Rockingham, N. C.
Anderson, M. R., Casey Hedgen Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Anderson, W. S., Salesman, Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Barker, Jas. T., Jr., Supt., Green River Mfg. Co., Tuxedo, N. C.
Barnhardt, Wm. H., Salesman, Celanese Corp. of America, Charlotte, N. C.
Bennett, B. M., Dyer, Ossipee Mills, Elon College, N. C.
Black, Walter, Salesman, Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Bonds, W. M., Bleacher, Irene Finishing Works, Gaffney, S. C.
Brennen, L. A., Overseer, Stonecutter Mills, Spindale, N. C.
Brooks, Chas. E., Asst. Treas., Charlotte, N. C.
Brooks, Clyde K., Finisher, Kerr Bleachery, Concord, N. C.
Brown, H. H., Supt., Roberdel Mfg. Co., No. 2, Rockingham, N. C.
Buck, Robert E., Sou. Mgr., Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Buck, Robert E., Jr., Salesman, Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Campayner, L. C., Supt., Brown Mfg. Co., Concord, N. C.
Chatham, J. H., Dyer and Mercerizer, Spinners Processing Co., Spindale, N. C.
Clark, David, Editor, Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.
Constable, Henry B., Salesman, E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Converse, Sherman, Overseer Dyeing, Sibley Mfg. Co., Augusta, Ga.
Coplin, J. E., Dyer, Monaghan Mills, Greenville, S. C.
Cosby, John C., Asst. Mgr., Ciba Co., Inc., Greensboro, N. C.
Covington, I. B., V.-Pres., Wade Mfg. Co., Wadesboro, N. C.
Crayton, W. F., DuPont Company, Charlotte, N. C.
Currie, J. M., Roberdel Mfg. Co., No. 2, Rockingham, N. C.
Dabbs, John, Sales Mgr., E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Dalton, Harry L., Southern Sales, Viscose Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Danieley, C. E., Finisher, Pilot Cotton Mills Co., Raleigh, N. C.
Davis, C. A., Jr., Asst. Mgr., Consolidated Textile Corp., Raleigh, N. C.
Dean, Geo. A., Sou. Mgr., A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., Decatur, Ill.
Desmonds, S. P., Salesman, Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Dorton, C. S., Finishing, Brown Mfg. Co., Concord, N. C.
Duckworth, J. C., A. Klipstein & Co., Greenville, S. C.
Dunn, D. C., Salesman, Charlotte, N. C.
Easley, J. H., Chemist, N. C. Finishing Co., Salisbury, N. C.
Edwards, J. O., Supt., Icemorlee Cotton Mills, Monroe, N. C.
Ephland, C. R., Supt. Dyeing, E. M. Holt Plaid Mills, Burlington, N. C.
H. P. Faust, Laboratory Supt., Ciba Co., Inc., Greensboro, N. C.
Feimster, E. A., Overseer Dyeing, Eagle & Phenix Mills, Columbus, Ga.
Forney, C. D., Mgr. Dye House, Cleveland Mill and Power Co., Lawndale, N. C.
Franklin, Jerome, Salesman, DuPont Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Geddie, E. C., Supt. Dyeing, Erwin Mills, Erwin, N. C.
Glenn, R. W., Mgr., Ciba Co., Inc., Greensboro, N. C.
Goeller, Harold L., Salesman, Stein Hall & Co., Inc., Charlotte, N. C.
Graham, Peter, Dyer, Carolina Dyeing and Winding Co., Mt. Holly, N. C.
Green, L. E., Salesman, DuPont Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Gregg, L. A., Demonstrator, DuPont Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Thursday, March 22, 1928.

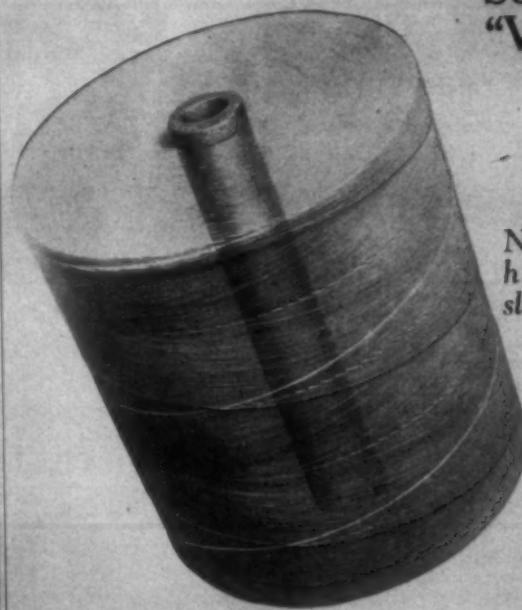
Grier, W. H., Overseer Finishing, Pacific Mills, Lyman, S. C.
Griffin, Ira L., Mgr., Stein, Hall & Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Haddock, Paul F., A. Klipstein & Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Hafner, J. H., Finishing, Irene Finishing Works, Inc., Gaffney, S. C.
Harris, J. C., Jr., Production Foreman, Union Bleachery, Greenville, S. C.
Hartley, John, Salesman, Dyestuffs, Charlotte, N. C.
Hill, D. H., Jr., Associate Editor, Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.
Houston, B. F., Salesman, Wm. C. Robinson & Son Co., Baltimore, Md.
Howard, J. M., Demonstrator, DuPont Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Hughes, Paul N., Dyer, Consolidated Textile Corp., Raleigh, N. C.
Huiton, G. S., Dyer, Gregg Dyeing Co., Graniteville, S. C.
Hulocker, P. A., Dyer, Kerr Bleaching and Finishing Co., Concord, N. C.
Isley, C. L., Asst. Dyer, Erwin Mill No. 3, Cooleemee, N. C.
Isley, H. B., Overseer Dyeing, Erwin Mill No. 3, Cooleemee, N. C.
Ivey, W. R., DuPont Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Jaeger, Robert W., Research Engineer, Armour & Co., Chicago, Ill.
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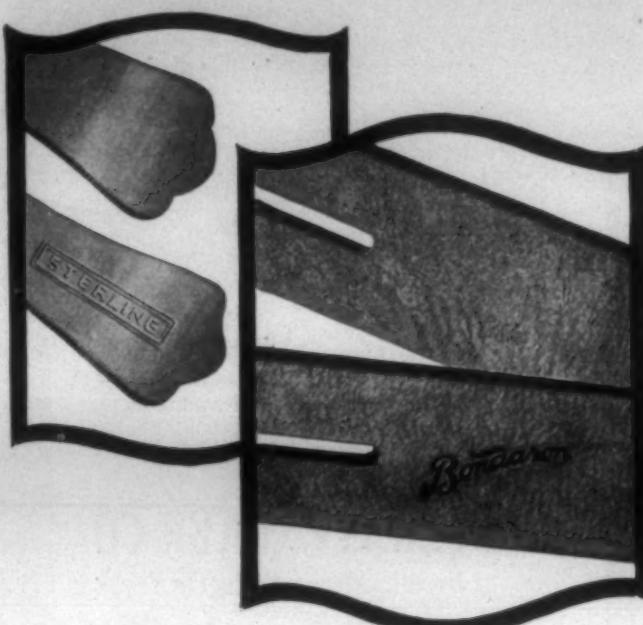
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 Klinck, John, Asst. Supt., Sibley Mfg. Co., Augusta, Ga.
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 LaPiana, Fred G., Chemist, Stein, Hall & Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Lechler, J. Alfred, Sales Rep., The Glidden Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Ledbetter, R. E., Cloth Room, Shelby Cotton Mills, Shelby, N. C.
 Lefort, Ernest J., Salesman, Ciba Co., Inc., Greensboro, N. C.
 Levy, R. M., Asst. Sales Mgr., Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., New York City.



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 Marnoch, W. S., Overseer Dyeing, Pacific Mills, Lyman, S. C.
 Meisenheimer, Todd B., Celanese Corp. of America, Charlotte, N. C.
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 Moore, J. E., Salesman, H. E. Mayer, Charlotte, N. C.
 Moorhouse, S. H., Sales Manager, National Aniline & Chemical Co., New York City.
 Morgan, W. B., Supt., Consolidated Textile Corp., Elon College, N. C.
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Mullis, M. B., Chemist and Colorist, Nebel Knitting Co., Charlotte, N. C.
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 Newman, Douglas G., Asst. Sou. Sales Mgr., DuPont Co., Charlotte, N. C.
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 Philip, Robert W., Associate Editor, "Cotton," Atlanta, Ga.
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 Potter, C. H., Sec., Green River Mfg. Co., Tuxedo, N. C.
 Rea, H. E., P. H. Hanes Knitting Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.
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 Roush, E. F., Sou. Mgr., Mathieson Alkali Works, Charlotte, N. C.
 Schenck, J. R., Asst. Supt., N. C. Finishing Co., Salisbury, N. C.
 Slaughter, G. G., Charlotte, N. C.
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 States, L. A., Consulting Engineer, American Yarn & Processing Co., Mt. Holly, N. C.
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 Williams, S. H., Demonstrator, General Dyestuff Corp., Charlotte, N. C.
 Williamson, J. E., Supt. Mill No. 1, Highland Park Mfg. Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Wilson, J. A., Chemist, A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., Spartanburg, S. C.
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**Every kind of Bobbin or Spool for
Every Textile Purpose**

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Automatic Loom
Winder
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Silk
Jute
Rayon
Card Room

Spools

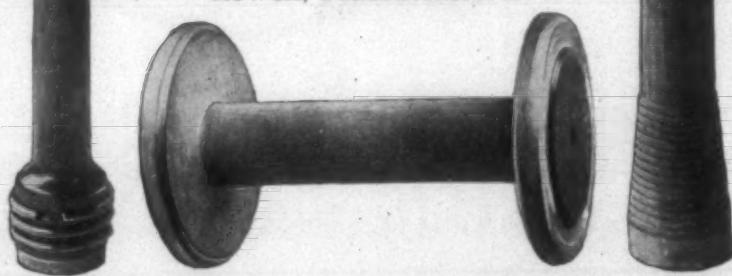
Wooden Head
With or without
Reinforcement
Vulcanized Fibre
Rolls of every
Description

Skewers

Made by

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Lowell, Massachusetts

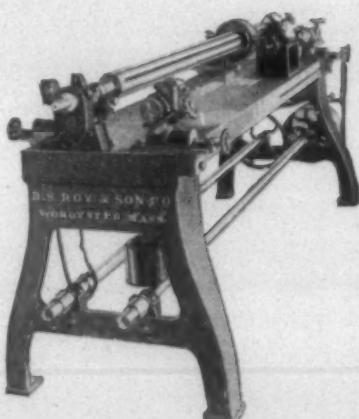


Because we have our own enameling plant we are able to finish both plain and colors promptly

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ESTABLISHED 1868
Textile Grinding Machinery
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**The ROY
Patent
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A single grinding device grinds both the revolver or flyer blade and the ledger blade.



The ROY PATENT SHEAR GRINDER allows you to take care of your grinding in your own plant, with all the accompanying conveniences and savings. Your revolver and ledger blade in bad condition can be put in first class working order in a few hours with this ROY GRINDER.

Complete detailed information will be gladly sent to you upon request

In 1868 B. S. Roy invented the traverse grinder which completely revolutionized card grinding. In the sixty years that have followed ROY GRINDERS have been specified for accuracy and long life under hard usage.



ROY GRINDERS are Standard Equipment in Textile Mills Everywhere

Dyers, Bleachers, Finishers and Mercerizers Meet in Charlotte

(Continued from Page 33)

that the human element is absolutely necessary to successful operation of a manufacturing plant. He goes further and says that we may have perfect machinery and may have adept hands and may use our brain, but unless we put the human heart into the work that we are doing our plant will not be as successful as that plant into which the workers do put their heart. Boiled down, that means, of course, put your heart into your job.

Gentlemen, for the last fifty years in this great section of the country in which we live there has been going on one of the greatest industrial competitions in the textile field that I guess has ever gone on in the history of the world. For the first twenty-five years of that race this great Piedmont section was barely able to hold its own, but the last twenty-five years in the manufacture of textiles have seen this section come front and forward and assume a superior position in the manufacture of textiles, until today I believe it is a correct statement that we are head and shoulders above any other section of the country in the manufacture of this product. (Applause.) Credit for that may be given by some to cheap labor, by others to climatic conditions, by others to various reasons; but I say the major part of that success is due to the loyalty and co-operation of the all-American men who are managing the mills in this great Southland of ours. (Applause.)

But, gentlemen, your work begins after the goods are manufactured. I believe I may be pardoned if I say you are not the manufacturers; you are the dyers, the bleachers, the mercerizers, the finishers. When the goods come to you ninety per cent of the labor cost has been expended upon them; ninety per cent of the material is already in those goods. As those goods come to you, get your viewpoint as to what you are going to do with them. I ask you, what is your vision of that piece of grey goods? Does that vision carry you back to the bale of cotton in its raw state, bulging, very likely, out of a torn piece of bagging, and dirty on the bottom? If so, you are looking the wrong way. The buyer may buy the best grade of cotton, the picker-room man may make good laps, the weaver may turn over to you a piece of goods perfect so far as the weaving is concerned; and then is the time for you to spend that last ten per cent. It has been correctly stated that the last ten per cent production in the cotton mill represents the profit. I say to you the last ten per cent labor cost you put on that goods represents the profit. Your vision should not be back to the cotton in the raw state; it should be the other way, to this goods in the finished state, in the markets of the cities and the country, in the show windows, if you please, of Macy's and Gimbel's and John Wanamaker's—and, to bring it home to us, in the show windows of Efird's and Ivey's. You should visualize those goods in the hands of the garment makers. You may, for your better guidance, visualize those goods in the hands of the cranky old maid, who knows what she is getting. I say to you if those dyes do not bloom out and hit you in the face, if the bleach is dull, if the mercerizing is not properly done, you have hurt your mill and yourself to that extent.

Now, gentlemen, the toastmaster has given me the large subject of co-operation. It takes co-operation to get the results we want to obtain. We have a very good example tonight of this co-operation. We are the guests tonight, as you know, of some of the biggest dye corporations and chemical corporations and one of the biggest publishing houses in the South. These dye and chemical corporations have men—highly trained graduates of textile schools, perhaps; if not, perhaps more fortunate, graduates of that grand old school, experience. They are sending these men to your mills to give you the benefit of their experience and their advice. I say to you in all seriousness the man who does not listen is out of luck. It is to your advantage to listen to these men when they come to you and learn and put it into practice. These men visit your plants unselfishly. They come to you desirous of putting over to you the newest thought and the latest thought about mixers, etc. Grant that the salesmen who follow them come for a selfish purpose. But these men come to talk to you and to help you. The men who represent machinery houses come to you, always willing and ready to help you, whether you use their machinery or not. We should appreciate it and take advantage of it. Our friend, Mr. Clark here, is the publisher of the Southern Textile Bulletin, and possibly there are representatives of other textile papers here tonight. In every issue of these papers there are articles written by men well worthy of your attention, well worth your reading, well worth your study, well worth applying to your plant. If you do not take advantage of and read those articles you are losing a great opportunity that is ours without cost.

Just a few words in conclusion. I have stated that this great section of ours down here stands paramount in manufacturing textile goods. I believe that firmly. I trust you will pardon me if I say I do not believe we excel in dyeing, bleaching and finishing as we do in manufacturing. Granted that we make, possibly in the mill represented by each man here, just as good goods as are made in the East, we have not as a whole reached that pinnacle of success that we have reached in manufacturing; and the responsibility of bringing up this great section in that respect rests on you. We believe it can be brought about and that it will be brought about by you.

A number of vaudeville and musical features added spice and variety to the dinner program.

The meeting Saturday was the first regular session of the Dyers, Bleachers, Finishers and Mercerizers Division since its organization last fall. The very large attendance and the interest shown in the program indicates that this Division will prove a strong factor in carrying on the work of the Southern Textile Association.

(For list of those present at the meeting, see Page 38)

Textile Week at State College

The complete program for Textile Week at the Textile School of N. C. State College, Raleigh, on March 27-29, is as follows:

Tuesday, March 27, 9 a. m.—I. L. Langley, chief cost accountant, Consolidated Textile Corporation, Lynchburg, Va. Subject: "How to Figure Individual Fabric Costs."

10 a. m.—W. S. Dean, cotton buyer, Roanoke Mills, and Rosemary Mfg. Co., Roanoke Rapids, N. C. Subject: "The Technique of Buying and Assigning Cotton for Use in Manufacturing."

11 a. m.—W. R. Cathcart, technical director, Corn Products Refining Company, New York. Subject: "Starch as a Sizing Material."

2 p. m.—I. L. Langley, subject: "How to Figure Individual Fabric Costs."

Wednesday, March 28, 9 a. m.—H. M. Hunter, purchasing agent, Proximity, White Oak, and other mills, Greensboro, N. C. Subject: "Purchasing for Mills."

11 a. m.—William B. Hodge, vice-president, Parks-Cramer Company, Charlotte, N. C. Subject: "Recent Developments in Humidifying."

2 p. m.—John T. Holmes, Southern office, Celanese Corporation, Charlotte, N. C. Subject: "Celanese Yarn, Its Uses and Finishing Methods."

Thursday, March 29, 9 a. m.—I. L. Langley. Subject: "How to Figure Individual Fabric Costs."

10 a. m.—E. C. Morse, chairman, New Uses Section, Cotton Textile Institute, New York. Subject: "New Uses for Cotton."

12 m.—State College R. O. T. C. Regimental Review.

2-6 p. m.—Students exposition.

3 p. m.—Style Show, Home Economics Department, Meredith College in co-operation with the Textile School. Fabrics used for dresses in this style show designed and woven by students in the Textile School.

7:30 p. m.—Textile banquet.

Shuttle Changing Loom

The shuttle changing loom is one of the outstanding achievements in the textile industry which are the results of the constant endeavor and study of thousands who have followed the American textile pioneers, to whom cotton manufacturers plan to pay tribute at the Thorp Centenary celebration, April 26th, in the Old Slater Mill, Pawtucket, R. I. It is regarded by textile engineers as an illustration of the fact that invention, at one time the result of the cut and try method is becoming more and more the conclusion of a definite purpose.

Representatives of the Stafford Company which has developed this type of loom and has marketed it successfully for more than a decade, will participate with other textile machinery manufacturers and cotton mill executives in the observance of the 100th anniversary of the invention of ring spinning by John Thorp of Providence. Improvements in textile machinery since Thorp's invention which was the basis of the success of the industry in this country, will be described by the speakers.

Thorp, it is recalled, took out a patent in 1812 for a hand and water loom but there is no record as to whether or not he ever built a loom and put it on the market. The first power loom built in America, according to available records, was constructed in Boston by Francis Cabot Lowell, in 1813.

These looms bear the same relation to the present day automatic looms as the stage coach to the airplane. The type conceived and developed by the Stafford Company of Readville, Mass., embodies in it the principal of changing the shuttle automatically instead of changing the bobbin in the shuttle.

The shuttle changing loom, according to the Stafford Company, has the best features of the plain loom with all its flexibility, in combination with the unique mechanical principles employed in the automatic shuttle changing features. Every moment of the loom is smooth and thoroughly mechanical. In design and construction, it combines simplicity and strength thus insuring maximum production and freedom from mechanical troubles.

This loom with its automatic features actually weaves under plain loom conditions, thus preserving the art of weaving. Any fabric which can be woven on a plain or non-automatic loom can be woven on a Stafford shuttle-changer. The nature of the filling package makes no difference, because the filling is inserted in the shuttle and the shuttle is threaded before placing it in the magazine. A full cop or bobbin, or one-half full, will handle just the same.

"It will handle any fine yarns to unusual advantage, cotton, silk, rayon or anything else where ease of handling is important or where the quality of product is a prime consideration. Under ordinary conditions it is possible to have weavers operate more than double the number of looms when shuttle-changing instead of plain looms are used. The precise well-timed movements of the shuttle change mechanism replenishes the filling much more nicely than is possible for the best of weavers to do and the change is made without any semblance of an imperfection, a different thing for any plain loom weaver to accomplish."

For Better Spinning

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EMMONS LOOM HARNESS COMPANY

The Largest Manufacturers of Loom Harness and Reeds in America

Loom Harness and Reeds

Slasher and Striking Combs, Warps and Leice Reeds, Beamer and Dresser Hecks, Mending Eyes, Jacquard Heddles

LAWRENCE, MASS.

Thursday, March 22, 1928.

Mills That Are Using D & M Special Tallow

are impressed with the uniform sizing of their warps. The result, of course, is

Better Weaving

We Also Manufacture

D & M Finishing Paste Extra For Ginghams, Chambrays, Etc.

Special Materials

For Rayon Filled Goods or Goods That Are Part
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Office and Plant:

Charlotte, N. C.

Clean Looms, Good Production, Satisfied

Weavers—Means Better Cloth,

Better Profits.

You Can Get All of These By Using

Gum Tragason

A PRODUCT OF MERIT

May we demonstrate for you?

John P. Marston Company
Importers

247 Atlantic Avenue, Boston

Saco-Lowell Shops Show Gain

In his report to the stockholders at the annual meeting, David F. Edwards, president of the Saco-Lowell Shops said:

"The audited balance sheet of your company submitted herewith reflects the unsatisfactory conditions which have prevailed in the textile industry as a whole during the past year. Notwithstanding these very adverse conditions, however, the results of operations during the year just closed are encouraging in their bearing on the company's future.

"Excluding from current liabilities the bank loans which have been funded for three years, the company's ratio of current assets to current liabilities stood at 8.9 to 1 on December 31st last as compared with a ratio of 8.8 to 1 on December 31, 1926 (after giving effect to the new financing), and this ratio was maintained in spite of the fact that large amounts were written off outright and other amounts reserved against inventories as will be explained later.

"Cash balances increased during the year by nearly \$400,000 and this increase has continued into the current year until on March 1st last the company's cash balances stood at \$2,383,000. In addition to cash on hand there are also \$550,000 of notes underwritten, which under the plan for refinancing, can be issued and the proceeds added to the company's cash resources when and if needed.

"It is clear therefore that the company's cash position is exceptionally strong and it has been able to operate during the past year under most favorable conditions without impairing its current asset position.

"The company's net worth as of December 31st last shows a reduction of about \$765,000 as compared with December 31, 1926. This reduction is explained by depreciation charges for the year of \$387,000 and inventory adjustments amounting to \$439,000, the latter covering obsolete and excess materials of doubtful value in no way related to the business of the past year, and therefore not properly chargeable against operations of the past year. The advisability of writing off this substantial amount against inventory was disclosed by the closing down of the Lowell plant and by the careful analysis of stocks of materials at the other plants, which was made at the end of the year. It can be said that the values at which the company's inventories are carried today are sound and conservative.

"Before depreciation and before the inventory adjustments not properly chargeable to current operations as already explained, but after all other charges, including interest amounting to \$355,000, the company showed a current operating profit for 1927 of about \$61,000. This figure shows an improvement of about \$500,000 over the corresponding figure for 1926.

"At a meeting, held on Wednesday, February 1, 1928, your directors voted to close that part of the company's property in Lowell, Mass., formerly known as the Lowell Ma-

chine Shop, and to consolidate operations in its three remaining plants. This action does not disturb in any way the operation of Kitson Machine Shop, also located in Lowell. The great bulk of the company's product is cotton machinery and very little of this has been made during recent years in the plant to be closed. The consolidation, therefore, will cause no interruption of the current production of cotton machinery, and in fact will greatly strengthen the company's ability to handle its business to the best possible advantage. Production of worsted and spun silk machinery will be suspended pending the completion of the consolidation program.

"A considerable part of the machinery in the Lowell plant, comprising the best and most modern tools is being transferred to the active plants, thus adding to the economy and efficiency of their operations and insuring the maintenance of the company's well-known high standard of quality and precision in its product.

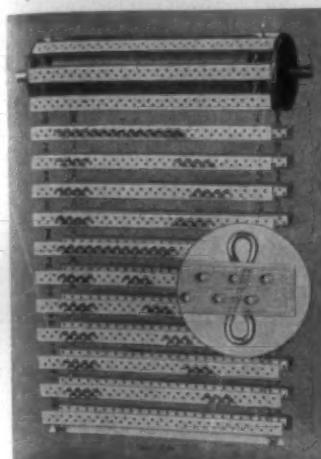
"The calculation made by the management, based upon a very thorough survey of the company's plants and facilities, indicate clearly that large and permanent savings will result from this program of consolidation. The closing of the big Lowell plant, comprising about 875,000 square feet of floor space and carrying necessarily very large overhead charges, will make possible drastic reductions in the company's total operating expense. It is confidently expected that operations during the first twelve-month period following the completion of consolidation, will reflect savings well in excess of the cost of consolidation, which is estimated to be \$275,000 and these savings will continue in even larger amounts in subsequent years with greater advantage to the company's operating results.

"During the year just closed the company's organization has been reduced, co-ordinated and strengthened. Substantial reductions in operating set-up, will be able to maintain a strong current asset position and hold it own until such time as conditions in the industry change for the better. Already the opinion is wide-spread that the buying of new machinery for replacement in considerable quantities cannot be deferred much longer without serious injury to the operating efficiency of many cotton mills and when this buying finally becomes effective the company's business should show marked improvement."

Los Angeles, Cal.—After a trip to Texas to investigate the use of the cotton sled for harvesting low-grade cotton, Prof. E. J. Stirniman, of the University of California, has started work on a similar machine to be used in the harvesting of cotton after regular picking season is ended, to save the low-grade part of the crop.

Prof. Stirniman believes a sled can be developed that will strip the bolls from the cotton and break them open at the same time. Unopened bolls with the sleds in use in Texas are broken at the gins, necessitating the use of equipment for this purpose.

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IMPROVED
EYE**



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and Pegs**

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Company**

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to fear tendering of fibres during drying process when the

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TEXTILE ALKALIES**

are used because these alkalis are so soluble and rinse so freely nothing remains to harm the fibres.

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Wyandotte, Michigan

Attendance At Birmingham Meeting

Among those present at the meeting of the Alabama-Mississippi-Louisiana Division of the Southern Textile Association were:
Agnew, H. D., Supt., LaFayette Cotton Mills, LaFayette, Ga.
Atherton, W. R., Carder and Spinner, Cowikee Mills, Union Springs, Ala.
Atkins, S. W., Night Supt., W. A. Handley Mfg. Co., Roanoke, Ala.
Barrett, T. H., Overseer Weaving, Strowd-Holcombe Co., Birmingham, Ala.
Bramlette, G. G., Overseer Carding, W. A. Handley Mfg. Co., Roanoke, Ala.
Brown, J. R., Supt., Stonewall Cotton Mills, Stonewall, Miss.
Bryant, C. C., Overseer Spinning, Indian Head Mills, Cordova, Ala.
Byers, James L., Supt., Avondale Mills, Alexander City, Ala.
Carter, J. E., Southern Mills Corp., Munford, Ala.
Cobb, C. C., Supt. and Manager, Geneva, Ala.
Cook, E. R., Sr., Welford Department, Lanett Mill, Lanett, Ala.
Cook, D. S., Agent, Pepperell Mfg. Co., Opelika, Ala.
Crawford, J. F., Stein, Hall & Co., Inc., Charlotte, N. C.
Cruselle, Edward, Official Reporter, Southern Textile Association, Atlanta, Ga.
Dunn, E. S., Supt., Avondale Mills, Sylacauga, Ala.
DuPre, W. T., Overseer Weaving, Indian Head Mills, Cordova, Ala.
Edmunds, J. T., Supt., Avondale Mills, Pell City, Ala.
Enloe, Page, Asst. Supt., W. A. Handley Mfg. Co., Roanoke, Ala.
Farnham, Lant C., Dist. Sales Manager, American Disinfecting Co., Sedalin, Mo.
Funderburk, L. A., Supt., New Canebake Cotton Mill, Uniontown, Ala.
Ginter, O. P., Carder, Standard-Coosa Thatcher Co., Piedmont, Ala.
Gregg, J. M., Secretary, Southern Textile Association, Charlotte, N. C.
Harris, S. H., Asst. Supt., Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Co., Piedmont, Ala.
Harrison, W. Y., Supt., Laurel Mill, Laurel, Miss.
Haslam, Geo. P., Agent, Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Co., Piedmont, Ala.
Hazlewood, W. P., Manager, Adelaide Mill, Anniston, Ala.
Henderson, J. F., Supt., Opelika Mfg. Co., Opelika, Ala.
Higginbotham, W. H., Salesman, N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., New York.
Holcombe, H. H., Pres. and Mgr., Strowd, Holcombe Cotton Mill, Birmingham, Ala.
Horton, J. B., Cloth Room and Napier, Buck Creek Cotton Mill, Siluria, Ala.
Howarth, John H., Asst. Supt., Lanett Mills, Lanett, Ala.
Howell, J. N., Supt., Southern Mills Corp., Oxford, Ala.
Jennings, Jas. L., Asst. Supt., Fairfax Mill, Fairfax, Ala.
Jones, John B., Production Manager, Shawmut Mill, Shawmut, Ala.
Lanier, H. L., Representative, National Ring Traveler Co., Shawmut, Ala.
Layfield, G. W., Asst. Supt., LaFayette Cotton Mills, LaFayette, Ala.

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HOT FORGED
CUT THREAD
LOOM BOLTS**

Are Manufactured Especially for
Textile Machinery

They will outwear common bolts,
which means fewer breakdowns
and

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Allows You
to Make a
Full Test of



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BUSHINGS**

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Wellington, Sears & Company

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Philadelphia	St. Louis	Dallas
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Our Export Department Serves 69 Foreign Countries

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REEVES BROTHERS, INC.

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Philadelphia Office: Drexel Building New England Office: Pawtucket, R. I.
Selling Agents for
GREY COTTON GOODS

CARDED YARNS

COMBED YARNS

Cotton Goods

New York.—There was a slightly more active market for print cloths and sheetings at the lower prices last week. Most orders covered rather small quantities wanted for delivery in March and April. A few orders for the second quarter of the year were reported. Sheetings purchases by the bag trade was rather small.

Trade in domestics continued on a steady basis, but only a few orders of large size were reported. The best demand continued for printed wash fabrics. Ginghams and bleached goods were slow and there was little business in bedspreads.

Heavy goods for the manufacturing trades sold fairly well. Very little new business in tire fabrics was noted, but most mills have good orders on hand.

The business done on sheetings was limited to small filling-in quantities, on which prices held fairly steady, though small amounts were obtained at the levels which recently applied to larger sales or contracts. Buyers covered on 36-inch 3-yard at 10% c.; 37-inch 3.50-yard, 9c; 37-inch 4-yard, 7% c.; 31-inch 5-yard, 6% c.; 36-inch 5-yard, 6% c.; 36-inch 5.50-yard, 6½ c.; 40-inch 2.85-yard, 10% c.; 40-inch 2.50-yard, 12% c.; 40 squares 6.15-yard, 5% c.

The demand for tire fabric was moderate and a few contracts were placed. A number consider the basis on 23s 5-3 carded peeler cords is 45c for standard makes.

Better interest in dobby broadcloth developed in a few centers. This has included both combed and carded qualities, but particularly the latter. Mills have been indicating for some time past that they have needed dobby business, but a number have hesitated to meet some of the low prices which buyers suggested. This week most of the bids have been at around a basis of 45 cents a pound. The understanding was that some 100x60s had been moved on contract at around that price. Two or three centers stated that 45 cents is 2 or 3 cents under what they would entertain and that even at the higher price they would only be breaking even. Earlier in the week there had been business in a couple of thousand yards of combed broadcloth dobies.

There have been small orders placed for combed lawns and some of the carded constructions have also sold. While one or two mills are nicely taken care of on combed broadcloth 128x68s into the immediate future others have been able to supply buyers with the moderate quantities which they have been in need of during the last few days. The price of this construction has held between 15½ c. and 17½ c., with 16½ c. up cloths preferred.

Small fine goods orders have been coming in more frequently than they were a short time ago. The tone is said to be improving with the betterment on the basis of broader finished cloths activity. Various fac-

tors find little satisfaction in the total of yardage they are selling though they are kept busier than they were in quoting on inquiries. A number of mills have been disposing of more than their capacity but this is figured on the basis of curtailment which varies from 20 to above 50 per cent in some departments or plants.

Sales for the week in the Fall River print cloth market were approximately 20,000 pieces, due to continued scattered trading in small lots. The goods market has been abnormally quiet during this period. In some cases shading of prices has been noted and considerable haggling has resulted when buyers endeavored to impress their ideas on mills.

Curtailment has been heavy during the week with indications more loom activity will prevail next week. Curtailment has prevented any great accumulation of stocks and even with the demand very light there has been little piling up of goods.

A feature of the market is that mills will not consider putting in certain constructions which indicate a loss. It is considered better business to allow looms to lie idle than operate on business of this character. The result has been increasing loom idleness.

Cotton goods prices were as follows:

Print cloths, 38-in., 64x64s..	5%
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s..	5%
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s..	5%
Gray g'ds, 38½-in., 64x64s..	8½
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s..	8½
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s..	10%
Dress ginghams	16½ a 18½
Brown sh'tgs, 4-yd., 56x60s..	10
Brown sheetings, stand	12½
Tickings, 8-oz.	*21a24
Denims	18
Staple ginghams, 27-in.....	10%
Kid finished cambrics	8½ a 9½
Standard prints	9
Brown sheetings, 3-yd.....	11½

Georgia Mills Increase Production

Columbus, Ga.—Columbus Manufacturing Company has resumed its former schedule of 55 hours day run of five days, 10 hours each, with one half day of five hours on Saturday. They operated also five nights per week at 11 hours each night. This plant was approximately 75,000 spindles, manufacturers sheetings and up until its resumption of full time operation was running 50 hours each shift, that is five days of 10 hours and four nights or 11 hours with one night of six hours Friday nights.

The Highland Cotton Mills, at Griffin, which have been running only 50 hours per week now are operating 55 hours.

Eagle and Phoenix Mills, with about 65,000 spindles which have been stopping on Friday nights since Christmas, resumed operations on Saturday in several of the department.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—The yarn markets were generally unchanged during the week. The strengthening of cotton prices seemed responsible for the somewhat larger inquiry and more frequent sales noted on Friday and Saturday. Prices were held on the same basis as those of the previous week.

The weaving trades, which have bought very little for some time past, appeared more interested and sent in numerous inquiries. As a rule most yarn consumers are waiting and inquiring. Stocks held by most consumers are understood to be very low and almost all yarn sold is wanted for quick delivery. The knitting mills continued to buy moderate amount of yarn in small quantities.

Orders were chiefly of the 5,000 pound class or less, although inquiries have been received for lots up to 35,000 pounds or thereabouts. In nearly all cases current business is taken on for quick shipment, and according to advices received from the South, it appears that spinners are in a position to comply with virtually any specified delivery date.

Few changes have been recorded in the carded yarn price list. While the market for raw material has shown signs of greater stability since the first of the month, spinners' quotations, it is pointed out, have failed to firm up, it being said that the condition of orders on hand at this time will not permit any stronger tone to yarn quotations. Some reports indicate that many mills are not booked beyond four weeks ahead. On the other hand, any firmness in cotton prices, it is claimed, should check further depression of yarn values.

While to a certain degree some business is being held up due to the inability of buyer and seller to reach price agreements, the principal factor entering into recession of business, now in its third month, is the difficulty yarn consumers experience in landing any particular volume of new business.

Southern Single Skeins.

4-8s	29 1/2
10s	30
14s	30 1/2
16s	31 1/2
20s	33 1/2
24s	35 1/2
26s	36 1/2
30s	38
40s	48

Southern Two-ply Skeins

48-54s	30 1/2
10s	31
12s	31 1/2
14s	32
16s	32 1/2
20s	35
24s	36 1/2
26s	37
30s	38
40s	47
50s	56

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Southern Single Warps	
48-8s	30
10s	31 1/2
12s	32
14s	33
16s	33 1/2
20s	34 1/2
30s	40
40s	46

Southern Two-ply Warps	
8s	32
10s	32 1/2
12s	33
14s	33
16s	34
20s	35
24s	37
26s	38
30s	39

Southern Carded Yarn on Cones	
8s	28 1/2
10s	30
12s	30 1/2
14s	31
16s	31 1/2
20s	33
22s	33 1/2
24s	34
26s	35
30s	38 1/2
40s	45

Southern Two-ply Combed Peeler	
8s	44
20s	46
30s	50
35s	51 1/2
38s	52 1/2
40s	53
50s	62
60s	66
70s	80
80s	85

Southern Combed Peeler Single Yarn on Cones	
10s	36
12s	38
14s	39
16s	40
18s	41
20s	41 1/2
22s	41 1/2
24s	42
26s	42 1/2
28s	43 1/2
30s	47
36s	51
38s	53
40s	60
50s	67
60s	82
70s	88

Two-ply Mercerized Yarns	
20s	50
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60s	85
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80s	1.09

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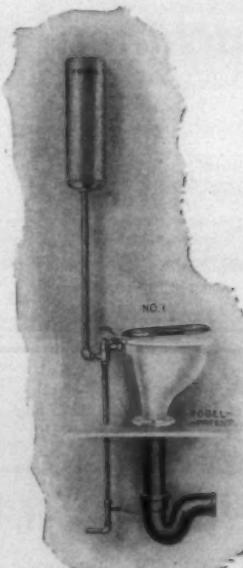
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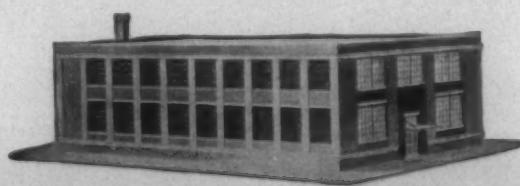
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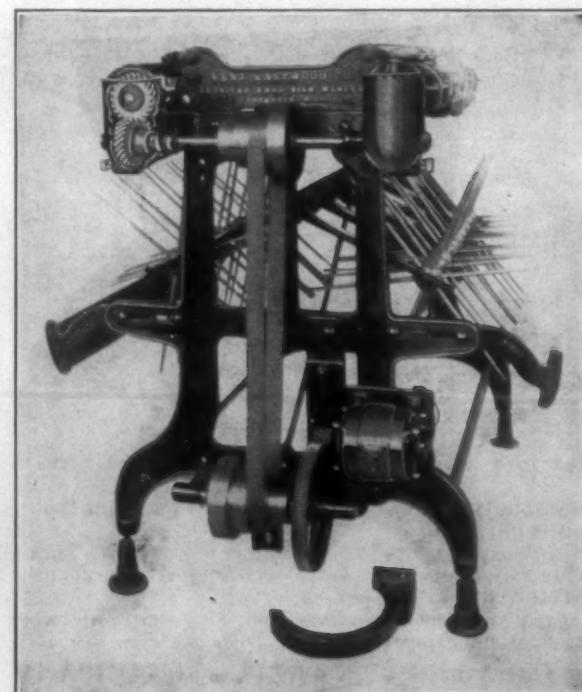
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HOME SECTION SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Edited by "Becky Ann" (Mrs. Ethel Thomas)

CHARLOTTE, N. C., MARCH 22, 1928.

News of the Mill Villages

MARION, N. C.

Clinchfield Mill.

Dear Aunt Becky:

We are having some pretty weather; seems like spring is here.

There are plenty of measles in our village now; one family of eleven are in bed with them.

Work of installing Southern power for the mills is progressing rapidly.

Miss Hester Hawkins is visiting her mother, at Swannanoa, N. C.

Miss Essie Rhymer spent last Sunday with her grandmother in Old Fort.

We are glad to learn the small child of Mr. Boyce Spinkle is some better.

Mr. J. H. Petty has two cases of measles in his home.

Mr. Ben Greer and Mrs. Dessie Pittman were quietly married Saturday, February 25th. We wish them a happy wedded life.

Miss Eva Hawkins spent several days last week with her brother at Swannanoa.

Work on the new school building is almost completed.

We are glad to welcome Mr. and Mrs. Linsey back in our community.

Miss Louise Saunders has returned home having finished her course at Kings Business College, Charlotte.

We invite every one to attend Sunday school every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock.

We are always glad to get your splendid papers.

JENNY WREN.

GRANITEVILLE, S. C.

Gregg Dyeing and Finishing Co.

Our plant is running full time. We have one of the finest plants in the South and the good part of it is we have one of the best superintendents, I think, there is in the South. We have all good overseers, Mr. G. S. Henton, our dye overseer, is a

fine man. Wish you could visit our plant and see the cloth after we have finished it. We also have two cotton mills in our town and all are good people; we have had some flu, but not so bad, also some measles.

"Aunt Becky," I have been reading your HOME SECTION for some time and sure do like it. The story, "Driven From Home" is hard to beat, but it seems like the one you are writing now, is better; it seems like "More Truth than Poetry."

If you ever get down Old Horse Creek Valley, come to see us; will be glad to have you any time.

A READER.

(Please let us have your full name and address, or we won't know how to find you!—Aunt Becky.)

FLORENCE, ALA.

Cherry Cotton Mills Has a New Nursery.

I haven't seen anything in the HOME SECTION about Florence, so here is to tell you that we have a nice little mill here running on full time with plenty of good help.

The office force and overseers of whom we are all so proud, are as follows. Mr. W. M. Darby, general manager; Mr. Sidney Cromwell, bookkeeper; Mr. H. B. Miller, superintendent; Mr. T. P. Anderton, assistant superintendent; Mr. J. J. Pounders, spinner; Mr. F. E. Gamble, carder; Mr. I. L. Hollingsworth, chief dyer.

We have a very pretty mill village, and a nice nursery for little children, handy to everybody, has just been completed, and named "Home of Sunshine."

We have good schools and two nice churches right in sight of our village; they are the Central Baptist, with Rev. H. M. Crain, pastor, and St. James M.E. church, with Rev. D. L. Fulmer, pastor. We have Sunday school every Sunday morning at 9:40, and preaching at 11:00 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Mr. Wesley Carter, is one of the best Sunday

school teachers, and is loved by all of us.

Aunt Becky, I sure do enjoy reading your part of the BULLETIN, and wait anxiously for it each week.

SAMUEL SMITH.

LANDIS, N. C.

The Sick All Improving.

We are all glad that ground-hog weather is over, and we hope that the sun will shine every day for awhile.

We had a good rain last night, March 15. It sure did thunder and lightning.

Master Roy Thompson, little son of Mr. Ed Thompson, has been seriously ill, but is better at this writing.

Mr. P. K. Dry, superintendent of the Corriher Mill, has a new car.

On Sunday the 18th, the presiding Elder will preach for us at 11:00 o'clock, after that we will have dinner on the ground. That evening we will have Quarterly Conference.

Mr. Leroy Upright's baby is much better at this writing.

Coneral Merrit's shoulder is improving rapidly.

Mr. Keanie Wood's baby is ill with flu and tonsilitis.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Ervin visited his brother, Mr. Tommie Ervin, of Troutman, N. C., recently.

Mrs. G. O. Lipe, wife of the superintendent of our mill, underwent an operation for appendicitis and is getting along nicely in a hospital at Charlotte.

Mrs. Sam McKay, spent Tuesday night with Mrs. W. L. Davidson.

Mrs. D. M. Lefler visited Miss Mary Davidson Thursday afternoon.

Miss Mary Davidson is improving slowly after a long illness.

There is not as much sickness in our little village as has been; we are very glad to see the folks getting well again.

Our mills are still running full time.

MONK.

Becky Ann's Own Page

"TIRED OF MOTHER"

The poem in this issue is rather long for our limited space, but hoping it will teach a much needed lesson concerning the duties of children to their aged parents, we gladly publish it, through the kind permission of the author.

The forsaken mother who is the subject of this poem, was Mrs. Caroline Spillers, and was sent from Greenville, S. C., to High Point, sick, on a cot.

If any of our readers knew Mrs. Spillman or "Spillers" we would be glad to hear from them, with all the information they can give us.

"Aunt Becky."

OUR MILL VILLAGE POETS

We have some really talented poets in our mill villages. Last week the **Home Section** had two really good poems. "Destiny" by M. D. Blackburn, and "Peace Be Still," by Mrs. Katherine Kemp, both of Selma Cotton Mills, Selma, N. C.

The **Bulletin** of the same date, had a wonderfully good poem — "The Victory of a Hand-Bound Master Mechanic," (written by a well known master mechanic) and it will be treasured by every master mechanic who sees it.

WANTED — YOUR PHOTOGRAPH

We are anxious to secure a good clear photograph, (not a snap-shot Kodak picture) of every correspondent for the **Home Section**.

Everybody should have a good photograph of themselves, and those of you who have none on hand, should have some made. Some time in the future, we are going to let our readers see what a fine looking bunch of writers we have; — that is, if you will all co-operate with us toward this end. Will you?

"Aunt Becky."

T. L. OATES OF NEWTON HURT IN CAR ACCIDENT.

Mr. T. L. Oates of Newton, N. C., received several glass-cuts and bruises and a bad cut leg, while returning from Spartanburg, S. C., Friday evening, March 16, where he had been to install a conveying pipe cotton cleaner. The accident occurred near Broad River bridge, when a truck behind, blew to pass, and a car came meeting; when Mr. Oates pulled over for the car to pass the truck driver must have thought he was pulling over for him, speeded up to pass, saw the other car coming, and took the right side, in front of Mr. Oates, hitting his front wheel, turning the car bottom up, and pinning him beneath.

Mr. Oates was picked up later by Mr. Harris, of Batesville, N. C., and carried to a doctor, where his wounds were dressed. He is doing nicely.

A READER.

CARROLLTON, GA.

Mandeville Mill News of Interest.

The measles are still raging, but no other sickness that I know of.

J. F. Maxwell has been sick for several days, but is able to be back on his job.

H. T. Wynn and daughter, Annie, spent Saturday in Atlanta.

Millard Doss and Rosie Horsley were married last Sunday. The community wishes them an abundance of happiness.

No. 1 card room has started nights, in order to supply the spinning; P. A. Wynn is in charge.

The Mandeville Mills band is furnishing us some fine music. J. B. Cooper is the director.

Since "Henry made a lady of out Lizzie," J. A. Aycock, and H. T. Wynn have discarded their T models and placed an order for a new Ford.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Crumpton and family, spent Sunday afternoon with Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Wynn.

We are sorry to hear that Granny Post is not doing so well since she fell and broke her thigh two weeks ago.

T. C. Jones motored to Bremen, Sunday.

Miss Meredith Crumpton, of Banning, spent Sunday afternoon with Miss Annie Wynn.

W. D. Pike, is building a nice home on Burson Avenue.

"UNCLE ANDY."

SPARTANBURG, S. C.

Stereoptical Addresses at Whitney and Valley Falls.

A series of stereoptical lectures will be given in Whitney school building and the Fraternity hall at Valley Falls during the remainder of this month and the early part of April.

These lectures will be given under the direction of the Whitney and Valley Falls Baptist churches and will be conducted by the Rev. B. L. Wood, the Baptist pastor. Interesting comments will be made on the scenes by the pastor, who has made special preparation to give the people in the villages which he serves a complete knowledge of all lectures presented.

The first of the series of lectures will be presented Friday night at the Whitney school and Saturday night at Valley Falls. The first stereoptical lecture will show the first "division

of Circling The Globe." This will show interesting pictures of France, Italy, the Holy Land, Egypt, and India.

The scenes will be famous pictures of the noted places of the world, and especially of the old country. The second division of "Circling the Globe" will be shown at Whitney on March 30 and at Valley Falls on March 31. The "Old Home Folks" at Whitney on April 27 and Valley Falls on April 28. "The Other Wise Man" will be the title for the lecture at Whitney on May 4 and Valley Falls on May 5. "Luther and the Reformation" will be the last lecture of the series and will be shown at Whitney May 25 and Valley Falls May 26.

A small admission will be charged, the proceeds to go toward purchasing a stereoptical machine and 2,600 pictures on the Bible for these two churches.

GREENVILLE, S. C.

O. R. Johnson Club President.

O. R. Johnson, weave room overseer, has been elected president of the Dunegan Textile Improvement Club. The name of the organization has been changed from the Dunegan Textile Club.

Other officers are: E. A. Franks, first vice-president; W. C. Taylor, second vice-president; R. L. Wood, secretary; R. T. McWade, treasurer and C. R. Bolding, assistant secretary.

The club will meet regularly on the first Thursday of each month. Each third meeting will be a social.

GASTONIA, N. C.

Interesting Personals From Smyre Community.

Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Lanier, Rev. and Mrs. A. W. Lynch were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Warlick, Sunday.

Mrs. W. M. Bagwell is ill at her home much to the sorrow of her many friends.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Vanpelt and son, Dean, spent Sunday in Belmont.

Mrs. A. W. Lynch who has been sick for the past week is improving nicely.

The officers of the Senior Epworth League met with Miss Gertrude Joy, Monday evening, for a council meeting.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Taylor and son, Paul, visited in West Gastonia, last week-end.

Miss Jenny Gilbert spent the week end with Miss Vera Wofford of the Ranlo community.

Mrs. E. E. Ford and Mr. W. M. Clayton, of Roxboro, visited the

former's father in Cherryville, Sunday.

Mrs. J. P. Rowland returned last Friday from the Gaston Sanitorium, and is now at the home of her mother, Mrs. Levi Baker. Mrs. Roland is getting along nicely, to the delight of her many friends.

Misses Mona Joy, Texis Connor and Mr. Luther Russell, went visiting Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Collette and family, spent Sunday with Mrs. Georgia Ingram of Cramerton.

Miss Lillian Bryant who has been ill for the past two weeks, is able to be back to work.

Misses Frances Orr and Fannie Webb, of West Gastonia, were the dinner guests of Miss Texie Connor, Sunday.

Misses Iva Mae and Mildred Connor spent the week-end with their brother, Mr. Ervin Connor, of Belmont.

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Barbee and family visited Sunday with Mr. J. B. Barbee in Cramerton.

Mr. and Mrs. Bremen Rabb and Mrs. Bertha Black of Priscilla visited Miss Mattie Jones Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Mack Cox of Belmont spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Paul Cox.

Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Holland, Mrs. Laura Whitener, Inez and Basil Whitener, visited relatives in Clover, Sunday afternoon.

Mr. J. Thomas Baker, son of Mr. and Mrs. Levi Baker, has been quite ill with measles, but is improving nicely.

We are very glad indeed to welcome the family of Mrs. J. Y. Kilian to our community, who come to us from Clover, S. C., and hope they will find this a good community in which to live.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Hendric, a daughter, on March 14th.

KERSHAW, S. C.

Baseball Club Organized.

Messrs. R. H. Turner, M. A. Crowley, Press Shutte, and S. W. Faile motored to Lancaster, S. C., Saturday on business.

Messrs. B. C. Baker and J. B. Bozeman, motored to Lancaster, S. C., Monday afternoon on business.

Mr. E. L. Crenshaw, spent weekend at Heath Springs, S. C., with his mother.

Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Baker motored to Charlotte, N. C., Saturday afternoon.

Saturday afternoon the baseball club was organized for the coming season. The following officers were elected: Mr. T. E. Lattimore, business manager; and Mr. E. L. Crenshaw, field manager. We had a good team last season and hope to have a good one this year. We are now ready to schedule games for the summer.

Mr. L. F. Adams, visited Fort Mill, Saturday afternoon.

Messrs. A. B. Adams, John Adams, D. N. Thomas and Guy Shaw, all of Fort Mill, were visitors here. Sunday.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Charley Reeves, a daughter.

We are glad to say that Miss Sadie Phillips, who has been ill for a few weeks, can now be up some.

Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Turner, are visiting their son at Union, S. C., this week-end.

We are glad to know that Mrs. S. P. Phillips who has been in the Rock Hill hospital for several days is now improving and will soon be back at home with her family.

Mr. O. L. Ballard, of Charlotte, has been with us about all the week, placing our new boiler, but has returned to his home.

Mr. Foster Trusdale has undergone an operation for appendicitis at the Rock Hill hospital, and is greatly improved and will soon be able to return home.

A READER.

KINGS MOUNTAIN, N. C.

Church News and Personals From Various Mill Communities.

The W. M. U. of the First Baptist church observed their "Week of Prayer" Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. They have five circles now, and expect to organize a new one in the Eastern part of town in the near future.

The W. M. U. of the Second Baptist church, held their "Week of Prayer," Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

Grace M. E. Sunday school, has a contest on to raise money to pay—oh I don't know what it is, but a class of six ladies, Sunday had a collection of \$7.50, and won the banner; the total collection was over sixty dollars with less than 200 present.

Mr. Jake Harmon is real sick at his home at the Phenix Mill. Mr. Harmon has not been able to work any since he came so near dying before Christmas, but has been gaining until now.

Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Lail and children visited up near Shelby, over the week-end.

Mrs. Lester Conrad and children, of the Ragan Mill, Gastonia, and Mrs. L. E. Conner of Bessemer City, visited Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Conner Saturday afternoon.

Rev. and Mrs. W. H. Pless attended services at Penley's Chappel, Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Conner and children, visited Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Gardner at Bessemer City, Sunday.

Mr. J. B. Mauney, Mr. J. L. Mauney and Mr. and Mrs. Fonz Heavener were in Gastonia Sunday.

Rev. W. H. Pless carried a small

child of Mr. and Mrs. John Foster, to Dr. J. S. Hood, at Gastonia, one day this week for an examination of its head, but it was found that an operation was not needed.

POLLY.

HUMBOLDT, TENN.

Route 3 Avondale Mill.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Our Sunday school certainly is progressing; we had a fine attendance last Sunday but we can never get too many.

All the members of the Y. P. C. A. went on a "Weiner Roast" Monday night. We had a wonderful time, although we did laugh until our sides ached. The moon just wouldn't shine for us, so we found some lanterns and started. We found the place all right if we did not have any moonshine. (You know — the light from the moon in the sky!) We certainly were tired when we reached home but would have welcomed another one Tuesday night.

Our chaperons were: Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Chiles and Mrs. Sholts. The girls were: Leola Fout, Ruby Ledbetter, Mamie Whitehead, Elmer Garland, Maurine Dickson, Mary Vandiver, Frances Vandiver, Thelma Downey, Lavenia Crabtree and Lorraine Barrett. The boys: Lowell Simmons, Norman Woody, Russell Simmons, Raymond Crabtree, Vernon Brookins.

We are very glad to report that Mrs. Webster is better after a long illness and hope we can soon see her out of the house smiling on everyone again.

The "Mill News" (HOME SECTION) is more interesting every week, and I can hardly wait for each edition.

RUBY LEDBETTER.

UNIONTOWN, ALA.

Eighty-Seven Years Old, But Goes to Sunday School.

It is almost freezing weather here and makes us think of Old Santa.

Messrs. L. A. Funderburk, V. S. Yelverton, and G. W. Miller, motored to Birmingham to attend the textile meeting, and report a nice time with old friends.

Our Sunday school keeps growing; Sunday the church was almost full. Soon have to have a new one—for we've outgrown the present building. Some folks say Sunday school is for children; but that is not the case here—it's for EVERYBODY, young and old. We have one dear old lady, "Mother" Holl, 87 years old; it was a touching sight to see how she enjoyed putting her 87 pennies in the "Birthday Box" last Sunday, and hear her say "I love everybody." She has been holding Christ by the hand 75 years.

We have a real music club, with

Mr. John Summers, president. Many of our young people are taking music. If you want to hear some real music, just walk down about the mill office on Sunday afternoons.

The "Happy Girls" are planning a "Father and Son Banquet," and hope to have a hundred plates.

Mrs. Mollie Guthrie, is visiting her brother, Mr. Tanner, of Meridian, Miss.

Miss Inez Gates and sisters, Mai and Lorena have mumps. Sybil Summers is on the sick list this week, and Mrs. Addie McArn is very sick at the home of her mother, Mrs. Banna Jones.

Mrs. Sallie Hooks is recovering fast, to the delight of her friends.

Messrs. R. T. Yelverton and Theo Pibil, motored to Selma, Saturday afternoon.

We all enjoy the TEXTILE BULLETIN and especially, the Home Section, and only wish it was a daily instead of a weekly.

BILLY JOE.

HONEA PATH, S. C.

Chiquola Mill.

The new addition to our mill will soon be completed. They have paved the sidewalk, top-soiled the streets and made cement gutters.

We enjoy your story that is now running in the HOME SECTION of the BULLETIN. Wish you would pay us a visit.

We have a nice village and a fine school. As I have never seen anything in your paper about our village, I hope you will have space for my letter.

LOUISE THOMPSON.

(Maybe you don't read the paper carefully. We had a nice letter from your village two weeks ago. Glad you like our story.—Aunt Becky.)

WARE SHOALS, S. C.

Another New Correspondent Joins Us.

Dear Aunt Becky:

We have all been reading the "Home Section," every week, but haven't seen anything in your paper about our home town in a good while. We have a good superintendent and a fine line of overseers and second hands; and we have a nice little town. We would be glad if you would come and visit us some time.

"Aunt Becky," we enjoy reading the story, "Truth Crushed to Earth," it truly is interesting.

Mr. Ben. D. Reigle, president of the Ware Shoal Mfg. Co., is spending a few days here.

Mr. W. H. Still, who is traveling for the Southern Textile Bulletin, spent a few days with Mr. M. M. Manley.

Mr. and Mrs. Claude M. McCurry

are receiving congratulations on the arrival of a daughter, Marion Joanne, February 12th, 1928.

Mrs. E. T. Lollis and Mrs. W. H. Hall, motored to Honea Path, last Thursday to visit their sister, Mrs. Robert Calbert.

A READER.

(We are going strictly against the rule in publishing your letter without knowing your name. We are glad to have your news, but let us have your name please, so we can send you stamped envelopes.—Aunt Becky.)

SELMA, ALA.

Alabama Textile Mills.

Dear "Aunt Becky Ann":

Our general manager, Mr. J. W. Corley, is on business in the Carolina's this week.

Mr. M. C. Mitchell, of the California Cotton Mills Co., Oakland, Ca., is visiting the Southern Mills at Selma, this week.

Mr. W. R. Cook, our superintendent, and Mr. D. E. Attaway, paid a visit last week-end to their former home in South Carolina.

The Busy Girls Club are rehearsing for a play they are to put on in the near future; all are looking forward to this with much interest.

The Boys Juvenile Club put on a minstrel last Saturday night at the athletic hall which was a big success; Mr. H. B. Graves is the president of this club.

Our mill is to be painted throughout in the near future; this will add greatly to the attractiveness. We understand that new steel sash will also be installed; every one appreciates very much the improvements that the company is making at our mill.

Yes "Aunt Becky Ann," you once paid a visit to our home in Montgomery, Ala., which will never be forgotten; We hope that we shall again be so favored, and that it will not be so long as it has been; do you remember our Mother? She has long since passed, and there is never but one mother.

LITTLE WILLIE.

(I truly do remember your sweet mother.—Aunt Becky.)

WAXHAW, N. C.

Miss Eula Mullis is taking a few days rest and visit among her friends.

We are preparing for a real live baseball team, and expect to shut the county out. Waxhaw means business.

Mr. Olin Niven of this place, walked into the Post Office a few days ago, picked up the Postmaster's gun and shot himself through the head. He died as they were rushing him to the Monroe hospital.

Our Sunday school is improving every Sunday.

Mrs. C. M. S.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

White Oak News. Night School Closes With Banquet and Addresses.

The closing exercises of our night school was held Monday night, March 12th. There was a fine banquet, music by Cone Memorial Y. M. C. A. orchestra, and inspirational talks by our textile leaders.

This delightful affair was in the gymnasium which was appropriately decorated. Miniature flags waved in a long line down the center of the tables, and a bright cap at each plate—donned at once by every guest, made a delightful splash of color.

Bernard Cone, president of Proximity Manufacturing Company, was toastmaster for the occasion, and with his ready wit and humor, kept every one interested. He welcomed the guests, congratulated the students and teachers, expressed his deep appreciation for their interest and co-operation—and the results of their efforts.

J. E. Hardin, general manager, at Proximity, Herman Cone, treasurer Proximity, T. E. Gardner, superintendent of White Oak Mill, R. H. Armfield, principal of the night school, all made interesting talks, but the chief speaker was Chas. R. Towson, of New York, head of Silver Bay Training School, who gave us a real treat, and much food for thought.

Those present were: P. W. Robinson, A. R. Murry, John Johnson, D. C. Harris, Chas. Pearman, T. E. Gardner, C. V. Harris, Frank Pearman, R. H. Southern, C. A. Mitchell, J. L. Pearman, C. Beatty, J. M. Siffonley, G. A. Vaughan, Wm. R. Shearer, H. M. Flowe, H. P. Causey, V. J. Maness, A. B. Robinson, D. C. Blalock, C. C. Whitt, A. E. Whitt, Robert Squire, Clyde Woods, Chester Martin, Cecil Crowder, James Ham, R. F. Spivey, W. T. Smith, Herman Adams, James Dorsett, Howard Kendrix, Clark Elder, L. B. Bishaps, Frank Bowman, H. W. Shores, Will Woods, Ollie McDaniel, Walter Ingold, B. A. Byrd, Mach Davis, Henry Evans, Lawrence Berrier, Charlie Caviness, R. L. Kale, L. J. Bumgarner, R. B. Stacy, R. L. Bell, Thos. Pearman, R. H. King, J. E. Wade, W. L. Thornburg, S. C. Carver, J. D. Stone, J. A. Webster, H. Pennington, L. C. Amos, R. C. Moreland, R. L. Yates, Fred Hester and W. M. Leach.

Webster Haynes, J. E. Hardin, Herman Cone, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. R. Towson, Bernard M. Cone, George W. Coggan, Rev. C. M. McKinney, A. S. Arncid, I. M. Gardner, O. M. Owens, F. W. Swerington, R. H. Armfield, M. W. Heiss, J. T. Towson, Harvey Harris, Arnold Evans.

Truth Crushed To Earth

By

MRS. ETHEL THOMAS

(Continued from Last Week)

"It's five miles out at a purty place called 'The Meadows,' an' we go in trucks," explained Mother Ergle as she sliced the bread for Virginia to make sandwiches. "You'll meet some of the best people in the world today,—mill people."

"Mill people? Do you mean factory folks?"

"Yes—but we call 'em mill people."

"Oh, I shall be delighted. I write, you know, and I've so wanted to study that class. I'll certainly take my note book and pencil along."

Mother Ergle stopped with knife half way through the loaf and after a moment asked:

"Do you expect to find 'em different to other folks? Well they ain't. They are just plain hard working, God lovin' folks,—have the same likes and dislikes, the same capacity for lovin' an' hatin', sufferin' an' enjoyin'. Some of the mill girls that come to our church are purty as pictures, an' air pure an' good, too. You would never dream that they was factory folks!" smiled Mother Ergle. "Virginia's jest set her head to go to the mill to work, but John wants her to finish graded school."

"Oh, indeed child, you must go to school," said Marjorie. Virginia colored; she resented being called "child" so often. Hadn't she a right to decide her own future at all? And being very observant, she was sure that the expense of her keep without having to entertain Marjorie, would be no small matter to the minister. She was determined to in some way help bear the burdens of the household. And if they wouldn't let her do it, how could she feel really a member of the family, privileged to share whatever might come of weal or woe?

Virginia would never forget that picnic. In honor to Marjorie John Ergle hired an automobile, but did not explain that he himself would go in one of the trucks till he had helped the three ladies to their seats. Then Marjorie rebelled.

"John, I'm going with you. 'Whither thou goest I will go,' as Ruth said—to Boaz or somebody." And she nimbly sprang out. John blushed. Mother Ergle laughed a bit uneasily, as she, too, rose from her seat, calling to Virginia to follow:

"Well, if you don't want to accept the compliment John's offered you, I guess me an' Virgie won't either. He was tryin' to save your purty dress so as you'd look fresh an' nice an' not like a crumpled flower. What me an' Virgie wears don't look mussed up no difference how

They're All There

From the doffer boys, the spinners, the weavers on up to the overseers, superintendents and even the mill owners, they're all there in the

Becky Ann Books

Aunt Becky Ann (Mrs. Ethel Thomas) writes of Southern mill life as no other author has ever done. Her thrilling romances throb with life and love in the mill villages, grip your interest and hold it to the last line.

Read

Only a Factory Boy

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Charlotte, N. C.

Nobodys Business

By Gee McGee.

HE WAS A STRANGER AND HE TOOK US IN

Did you ever notice how your town and my town rave over strangers? How they like to give their best jobs to people from afar off? How wonderful they think a preacher is if he is imported from some distant State? What a remarkable person a certain school teacher is if she happens to be from England or Canada, or from some other foreign land? Home-folks and natives ain't in it with strangers.

And, that reminds me: A Mr. Fuller Bull blowed into our city not long ago from the Lord only knows where. He wore a good suit of clothes and a bad reputation, but nobody seemed to care about his reputation. He could toot a flute to some extent and wielded a mean mouth on a saxophone, and was not a bad yodler by any means.

By some chance Mr. Bull got himself into the choir in one of our leading churches one Sabbath, and his E-Flat voice caused all of the women and half of the men to fall for him. You now when a fellow can get to you thru the medium of the church, the getting ain't so difficult. In fact, Mr. Bull was practically a charter member just as soon as he belched forth a few notes of "When the Roll is Called Up Yonder." Several of the lay-members wanted him to move his letter right on over, and a few deacons were in favor of baptising him on the spot.

Mr. Bull was called "Fuller" by practically everybody in less than 3 weeks. He took tea with different ladies every evening, and was invited out to dinner at least 7 times a week. He became the idol of the town in practically no time. He had folks endorsing his note (till his last check got in from Philadelphia) and was borrowing a few dollars here and a few dollars there every chance. He had no trouble getting what he wanted when he wanted it. Folks were just stumbling over one another to do him a favor.

He rode in a different car nearly every day. Flappers from far and near hunted up "Fuller" ever and anon and begged him lovingly and tenderly to take a spin with them, and Fuller rarely ever failed to be spun. He attended all of the big functions, and joined the Chamber of Commerce, and subscribed to everything that he had a chance to subscribe to during his short stay amongst us. BUT—

About the seventh week, the sheriff from Bunkville arrived—the night after Mr. Fuller left. He was an escaped convict. He was a check flasher and a note forger and a safe blower. He was wanted nearly everywhere, but he was gone to new fields. But we loved him while he let us. We still have his checks and accounts and notes. Many of the girls will miss him too—in years to come.

we pack up." Hurt to the quick over John's embarrassment, Virginia laid her hand on his arm:

"Don't you see, Miss Loring really wants to be one of us, John, not company. I think it's sweet of her to prefer the trucks." Virginia, and Mother Ergle, too, knew that the preacher could ill afford this extravagance. Marjorie quickly placed a bill in the chauffeur's hand and dismissed him, imperiously 'ere John could speak.

"Marjorie," he said, reproachfully,—I shall be not only hurt but angry if you ever do a thing like that again. What do you take me for?"

She linked her arm in his and pouted prettily:

"If I hurt you, John, I'll find a healing balm. If I make you desperately angry, I'll find a way to coax you into good humor. And I haven't 'taken' you —yet" she smiled, adding the last very softly.

"Oh, Marjorie, drop you city airs and be natural," John replied; but his hand found and closed over hers as it lay on his arm. "Forgive my bearish ways, and remember I am not a ladies' man," he added softly, whimsically.

"I always did want to tame a bear!" Marjorie declared. Virginia heard and blushed painfully. How could a girl talk like that to a man, she wondered. Marjorie started right in to "tame" her "bear." At the picnic she captivated the village people by her vivacity, and entertained them with recitations which were greatly enjoyed.

Virginia and Ralph seemed to pair off naturally, but John was here and there, occasionally with and never far from Marjorie, whose charm and magnetism were marvelous. If Marjorie were a Christian, surely she would make a good minister's wife' he thought.

CHAPTER XII

The picnic was a success. The dinner served on the long pine table covered with paper from the mill, was a triumphant expression of culinary art, and Marjorie's imaginations concerning "factory" folks took quite a tumble. She was amazed. Daintily she tasted home-made bread, pickles, chicken, ham, beef, sandwiches, pies, custards, etc., that the hospitable housewives in clean, but not so stylish gingham dresses, pressed upon their stranger-guest, who, knowing that she was being weighed in the balance by her host and hostess, exerted all her charm and grace of manner to tip the scale in her favor. To win John, she must win his people.

When Marjorie set her head to win,—even in her school days,—she did not hesitate to use any means to accomplish the end; strategy, a test of wits or plain cheating, were all the same to her, though she had always managed so adroitly that not a suspicion of dishonesty had ever smudged her reputation. She seemed all that was bright, vivacious and lovable, and the honest mill people took her at her face value, and in their hearty, sincere way opened their hearts to her.

With a queer cold, feeling of helpless wonder, Mother Ergle watched and listened, as her guest praised the dinner, admired bits of crochet and embroidery on children's clothes, showed deep interest in baby's first tooth or in the advancement that pupils had made in school, while Virginia noted the absorption of her benefactor as his eyes, soft and tender, lingered on the fair girl.

Ralph Helderan exerted himself to make the day pleasant for Virginia, and was a little piqued to find it hard to keep her attention. Once he said:

"Our pastor seems quite susceptible to the charms of his fair guest."

"Don't you think that is natural?" smiled Virginia, ready to defend the preacher.

"Maybe so—only, somehow,—I hope he won't fall in love with her. I don't trust her."

"Oh!" breathed Virginia, relieved to know that another felt as she did, yet more determined to conquer such feelings, having no cause to offer in defense of them. "We must not entertain uncharitable thoughts. 'Judge not,' you know," chidingly. "She must be pure and good, or Mr. John would not care for her,—as I'm sure he does."

"Then why are you disturbed, Virgie? Don't you know that I can read your thoughts?" Virginia opened her blue eyes in astonishment as she met Ralph's teasing brown ones.

"I don't know—and I'm ashamed of myself. Honestly, I have no cause to think ill of her, and I'll conquer the feeling, God being my helper. It's just that she's so different,—that's all," she replied frankly.

The sun went down and the trucks returned for the crowd. By skillful maneuvering Ralph returned in a truck with Mother Ergle and Virginia, and all three sat on the porch and waited for John and Marjorie, who came later in an automobile. As they came up the walk, Marjorie leaned on his arm and looked up into his face, her voice low, soft and caressing as she said:

"Now, since you have forgiven me for being naughty this morning, please be a nice docile bear, and don't make me afraid of you, John."

"Why, bless my soul, Ralph!" said John as he and Marjorie entered the porch where the two young people sat in the swing, with Mother Ergle close by in a rocker. "So glad you stopped;" and his gray eyes swept Virginia approvingly, as he and Marjorie dropped wearily on a settee and began a review of the happy day, all laughing and talking merrily.

Mother Ergle excused herself and Virginia did likewise, following her into the house. A little table was wheeled on the porch, and iced tea and sandwiches served for "supper," all agreeing that this was a bountiful sufficiency after such a big dinner.

"John," said Marjorie very softly after Ralph had gone and Mother Ergle and Virginia had gone inside, "I want

TIRED OF MOTHER

Unwanted on Earth, But Welcome in Heaven —A True Story

It was when a northbound Southern
Stopped in High Point late at night,
That an aged, helpless mother,
Furnished there a painful sight,
Lying on a cot so ragged,
She was lifted from the train,
Not a single piece of baggage,
Could this aged mother claim.

Loved ones there did greet each other.
Laughter loud of joy was heard.
But no one to meet this mother;
Could it be, nobody cared?
Did they know that she was coming?
Did the sender notify?
Or, is this a plan for turning
Mother out, to grieve and die?

She was carried to the depot,
Where she patiently did wait,
For some loved one there to meet her;
But in vain she tarried late.
Then an officer did question,
As he drew up near the cot,
"Mother, who are you expecting?
Don't you guess they have forgot?"

Now the name, "Unwanted mother,"
She did then and there obtain;
For some reason then, or other,
No one ever, for her came.
Yes, she once was young and welcome,
By her loved ones and her friends;
But she now is old and helpless,
None on whom she can depend.

"Phone the Board of Public Welfare,"
From the lips of someone fell;
Soon a taxicab was sent there,
Carried her to a hotel,
Turned away, she was not taken
Had no room for such as she;
Friendless, penniless, forsaken,
Where could all her loved ones be?

"The hospital," was then suggested,
Then they carried her down there;
Some one's mother, just neglected,
Some one, surely, didn't care,
It was to the Guilford General,
She was taken late that night;
Sadness, almost like a funeral,
Close accompanied that sight.

"Will you keep her till tomorrow?
Then we know they'll surely come,
Break this awful pall of sorrow,
Take her to a welcome home."
Then with kindness, she was taken,
Placed upon a cozy bed,—
She, whom loved ones had forsaken,
Having other cares instead.

Soon the whistles were a-blowing,
Men began to rise and stir,
Then this mother awoke, just knowing,
Some one soon, would come for her.
Blighted was her expectation,
When she learned they would not come;
"We have made investigation,
You're not wanted in their home"

"Are some of my people coming?"

Asked the mother, with a tear:
"No," the answer, soon returning.
"You will have to stay up here."
Then she smiled, right in her sorrow;
"You are all so good to me."
And knew not, that on the morrow,
With the angels, she would be

"Grandma, are you trusting Jesus?
Asked a minister; and then,
Down her cheeks rolled tears so freely.
As she grasped the preacher's hand.
"Yes, I'm trusting Jesus, brother,
O, I wish that I could die.
Then I'd see my precious mother;
She would meet me in the sky."

"Grandma, I must now be going,
Shall I kneel and offer prayer?"
"I'll be so glad." And tears kept flowing.
While the minister knelt there.
Then he asked that God might take her,
She, whom loved ones had refused.
Jesus said, He'd not forsake her;
How she welcomed this good news!

On the first day of December,
Nineteen hundred twenty-seven,
Grandma's soul, so precious, tender,
Took a special train for Heaven.
She went riding to a palace,
Swiftly passed the Milky Way,
Leaving those who'd had been so careless,
In whose home she could not stay.

See her reach the Union Station,
With the millions standing 'round;
Hear the glorious acclamation,
'Gainst the Heavenly arches sound.
Happy welcome there was given,
When her train came to a stop,
For she did not go to Heaven,
On a worn-out, ragged cot.

"Come ye blessed of my Father,
I've prepared for you a place,
You are no more, 'Unwanted Mother,'
I've redeemed you by my grace.
This shall be your home forever."
Think I heard the Saviour say,
"I will turn you out, NO NEVER!
You will ever with Me stay"

(Composed by Rev. M. R. Harvey, pastor,
First Wesleyan Methodist Church, High Point,
N. C.)

THE FRIENDLY HAND.

When a man aint got a cent, an' he's feelin'
kind o' blue,
An' the clouds hang dark and heavy, and
won't let the sunshine through,
It's a great thing, O my brethren, for a feller
just to lay
His hand upon your shoulder in a friendly
sort o' way.

Oh, the world's a curious compound, with its
honey and its gall,
With its cares and bitter crosses, but a good
world after all.
An' a good God must have made it—leastways,
that is what I say,
When a hand is on my shoulder in a friendly
sort o' way.

—James Whitcomb Riley.

to do something for you—and Virginia—something that I feel sure you can't object to,—for it will add much to the pleasure of all of us. Promise me first, that you won't object?" leaning forward eagerly.

"I certainly shall make no blind promise, Marjorie. I'm beginning to see that I shall have to be on my guard or you'll soon be leading me around by the nose," half laughing, "and I've always prided myself in being able to say 'no' when it took courage to do so."

"But you won't say 'no' to this—if you care for Virginia or—or me, the least weeny bit; I want to present this parsonage a piano—while you are here, to be Virginia's, should you leave. If she'll let me, I'll teach her music." The preacher looked long and silently into her eyes.

"You seem to have plenty of money," he said, slowly. "Tell me how you acquired it? You were not so wealthy when I knew you."

"You mean," pouted Marjorie, "you won't accept favors bought with tainted money? Well, I've never killed anyone,—honest to goodness, except in my stories. I write, you know."

"Tell me all about yourself, Marjorie, during all these years. You say I have changed. So have you. I have told you everything—you have told me nothing."

"There is little to tell. I was left alone just after finishing school. Taught music, have been companion and governess, bookkeeper and fashion model, and through it all wrote for magazines, finally having two stories accepted at prices beyond my highest dreams, and all I write finds a ready market."

"But there have been lovers,—surely!" John said softly. Marjorie's lips twitched, and for a moment memories of the past paled her cheeks, but in the dim light John could not see.

"Oh, certainly," she confessed, "but what of that? You see, I am here, and it's a piece of blue denim I carry in my locket,—not a picture! Now, tell me, may I have a piano sent out Monday?"

"I don't see how I can object, Marjorie. It is mighty fine of you to think of teaching Virginia, and giving her such a nice present."

Marjorie smiled triumphantly, and rising gave both her hands to John, bidding him good night, saying that she must write some.

Sunday, very simply dressed in white, a pearl necklace her only ornament, Marjorie attended church with the family, and John preached one of his most powerful sermons on sin. His earnestness made a great impression on Marjorie, and registered on her brain was the idea, that a "sin sick" soul would find him a tender, patient, loving friend and counselor. She fell to wondering over and picturing to herself what would really happen if she should become a "pentitent" and make him her father confessor.

(Continued Next Week)